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LITERATURE.

The Early History of Charles James Fox.
By G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. (Longmans.)

THE chief objection that can be brought against this book is that it begins and ends with the part of Fox's life which we least admire. For the student acquainted with the social history and the political struggles of the early years of the third George's reign, its pages, written with unflagging vivacity and profusion of illustration, are delightful reading. Though Mr. Trevelyan deals with an age often described, and has to content himself with using materials which have been employed by a score of previous writers, he not infrequently succeeds in throwing fresh light on the character of the statesmen who wrestled at Westminster in support of the encroachments of the Crown or for the maintenance of those liberties which at one time seemed likely to have but a short life. Yet the pleasure of the perusal is powerless to drive away the feeling of surprise that an ardent admirer of Fox's domestic virtues and of his public efforts in later years to raise the tone of parliamentary life should suspend the narrative at a time when Fox was about to cast off the vices which had beset the years of his youth without affording the slightest hint of any intention to continue the tale through its happier hours. Had Fox ended his days with his retirement from office in the Ministry of Lord North, his name would only have survived as that of one who in an age of gamblers out-gambled his fellows, and, in the company of politicians straining every nerve to exalt the influence of the monarch, surpassed them all in the fervour of his zeal. This is a period of his life which the world, if it were possible, would banish from memory, and, as that is a task beyond its powers, only remembers to enhance its admiration of his progress towards a purer atmosphere. As Mr. Trevelyan describes the social follies which beguiled nights wasted in the club of St. James's Street, and the headlong career in politics by which the young Minister drew to himself the hatred of a nation, and lost the favour of its ruler; the recollection of the hours passed at St. Anne's Hill "at Mrs. Fox's work-table with Congreve or Molière as a third in company," or of the scene when the son of Lord Holland crossed swords with Chatham's son, rises unbidden in the reader's mind, and holds out to him the prospect of a pleasure which may never be fulfilled. There is no indication in this volume, from the first page to the last, that the work will ever be resumed. Mr. Trevelyan has

apparently determined to confine himself to the period when Fox sat on the same bench with North and Wedderburn; and, if our remonstrances do not induce him to alter his determination, we must resolve on enjoying what we have already received.

The character of Fox presents in one respect a marked contrast to those of his father and grandfather. The latter, from an humble position in life, managed to amass, without incurring the hatred of any of his contemporaries, one of the largest fortunes of his day. Two of the children born to him in his old age lived to be raised to the peerage, and the younger son, the first Lord Holland, rivalled his father in wealth, though less fortunate in winning the good-will of the public. What their two distinguished ancestors had contrived to accumulate through long service in the best-paid offices of the State Charles Fox and his elder brother set themselves to dissipate as fast as they could. Enormous as were the balances which remained in Lord Holland's hands after he had been driven from the Pay Office, and much as his family profited by the interest which accrued on moneys that were the property of the State—a quarter of a million pounds is said to have flowed into their coffers from this source alone—his sons found it far easier to spend than the father to gain. When the elder brother was no longer childless, and the Jews clamoured for the money which they had lent to Charles Fox, the father found that to free his spoilt child from the burden of debts which had been contracted within three years left him with a hundred and fifty thousand pounds less to bequeath to his children. Nothing, however, could impair the affection which Lord Holland felt for his younger son; it was shown in a thousand ways, but more often than not without any regard for his future welfare. The boy was allowed to choose where and when he would go to school. At the age of fourteen he was taken away from Eton for a tour in France and Belgium, and it was at this time, through the carelessness, if not through the prompting, of the father that the taste for gaming gained its ascendancy over the mind of Fox. After another year's schooling at Eton he was sent, if such a word can ever be applied to Fox, to Oxford, where it was his misfortune to be entered at a college which was occupied by a set of young men, all of them the sons of wealthy parents, who were only too glad to rest from their studies until the cleverest and most diligent of their company should think fit to exchange the gaieties of a foreign capital for the dullness of university life. If the statement of Mr. Trevelyan—who has been permitted to inspect the books of Brooks's, and to extract from them a score of bets made by the young and aged scapegraces who frequented the clubs where fortunes were lost and reputations for wit were won—be correct, he was introduced to that fascinating society at sixteen. Before he was out of his teens his father had bought for him the right to sit in Parliament as one of the members for Midhurst. To what party the young senator should attach himself was a subject of anxious consideration. Ever since Lord Holland had undertaken to push through the House of Commons the peace which the Cabinet of Bute

had negotiated he had contested with the Scotch peer the distinction of being the most unpopular man in England. What with the politicians whom the father had abandoned for a lucrative post and a peerage, and those who had withheld from him the wages for which he had consented to sell an honourable reputation, it was no easy matter for the son to know with whom to act. There still remained one quarter from which Lord Holland might hope to obtain the rise in the peerage which was his ambition. The King might be induced to concede the favour which the Ministers declined, and Fox took his place in Parliament as a devoted supporter of the Administration which derived all its influence from the favour of the Court. Throughout the whole of the long campaign over the body of Wilkes the member for Midhurst exerted himself to the utmost against the rights of the Middlesex electors. It was his ready eloquence that prevailed on the House of Commons to declare Wilkes incapable of sitting in Parliament, and Luttrell (who, for the honour of contesting the "metropolitan county," had been tempted into resigning a seat for a Cornish borough not unworthy of comparison with those in Sussex) duly elected to the vacant seat. The commanding position among the adherents of the Court which Fox acquired in this debate he retained until his quarrel with North. A little later the conduct of the House of Lords in driving from their presence some of the members of the Lower House, conspicuous among whom were Burke, Dunning, and Barré, would have brought about a conflict between the two chambers had not Fox stood in the breach and counselled moderation to the angry senators around him. On another occasion his vigorous arguments caused the proposition for summoning the Lord Mayor of London to the bar of the House to be carried by a majority of more than three to one. The success of these harangues could not but make a strong impression on the mind of George III.; but their influence was more than neutralised by his speeches on other subjects in which the King was even more deeply interested. If there was a single debate in which Henry Fox threw his heart into his speeches, it may be safely said that it was on the introduction of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1753. He could not forget that his domestic happiness was due to his marriage with the noble lady who for his sake had consented to fly from her father's house. Toward that measure and its author he entertained and transmitted to his children feelings of the keenest hatred; and it was no doubt through the influence of this hereditary dislike that Charles Fox broke out into active opposition against the Royal Marriage Bill. This was a proceeding which the King could neither forget nor forgive; and his resentment was certainly not diminished by Fox's support of the petition of the Dissenters for the repeal of the Acts which interfered with their liberty of worship.

These were the principal occasions on which the voice of Fox was heard in the House of Commons during the period to which this volume relates; and it may well be doubted whether the parts which he had

hitherto played in public life had brought him on the stage often enough or long enough to supply the incidents for a biography of five hundred pages. The introduction of names with which Fox had but slight connexion has furnished Mr. Trevelyan with some consolation for this defect. Nearly all the actors in politics, even such miserable creatures as Weymouth and Rigby, are painted at full length. The scandals of Lord Sandwich's life and his contest for the High Stewardship at Cambridge are described with the closest detail. It is in this volume that the student will find the best delineation of the character of Charles Yorke and the clearest account of the agonising days which preceded his unhappy death. Mr. Trevelyan even finds space to bring out the dislike with which Hume regarded the English people, and his determination to expunge from the later editions of his history the passages which did not heartily condemn the Whigs and their acts. The reputation of Fox's oratory drew Horace Walpole back to the House, in which he had sat for many years, but which he had never visited since his retirement; and the quotation of the sentences describing the speeches of Burke and Fox serves as an excuse for an account of Walpole's elections at King's Lynn and his life at Strawberry Hill. If Mr. Trevelyan should determine to continue the work which he has commenced with such spirit, the prominence of Charles Fox in the politics of the next thirty years will enable the biographer to sustain its interest without wandering outside the life of his hero; and that would remove the only ground on which a critic can find any justification for blaming this narrative of Fox's early years.

W. P. COURTNEY.

Six Lectures on the History of German Thought from the Seven Years' War to Goethe's Death. By Karl Hillebrand. (Longmans.)

HERR HILLEBRAND is known throughout Europe as an accomplished *littérateur*. In many lands and in many magazines his voice is heard. He seems to aspire to exercise a cosmopolitan dictatorship over letters, such as his great model, Sainte-Beuve, exercised in France. He is equally at home in the literature of Italy, France, England, and Germany, and writes upon all these subjects with equal skill and clearness. At the same time that he was delivering lectures at the Royal Institution on German Thought during the last century he was engaged in writing for a German audience on English Thought during the same period. Such versatility is in itself surprising, but it suggests rather a power of clear expression of what is obvious than a careful study of the subject in its profounder bearings.

This is, indeed, the characteristic of Herr Hillebrand's book. He knows himself and his audience; knows how much he can clearly express and how far he can expect to sustain popular interest. He has traced firmly the outlines for those comparatively unacquainted with the subject, though he has not suggested much that is new to those already conversant with it. The main interest of his lectures

lies in the fact that they give a comprehensive view of the general opinion of a broad-minded and cultivated German concerning the central period of his country's literary development. Perhaps they would have been more interesting to an English audience if they had illustrated, even in passing, the reflex action of Germany on England, and had indicated the chief representatives in our own literature of the various phases of German thought.

Herr Hillebrand begins by a rapid sketch of the development of thought in Europe. Italy rehabilitated human nature under the forms of art; against the effects of the sensuousness so developed came from Spain a reaction to Dogmatism. Protestant England met this by Empiricism, a sober enquiry into the facts of nature; the logical mind of France carried this on to a comprehensive system of Rationalism; against this Germany began a process of reconstruction on a sound basis which Herr Hillebrand calls *Organism*. The beginning of this work was made between 1760 and 1770 by four great men whose primary ideas were afterwards to be expanded.

"Winckelmann gave new life to antiquity by applying to it a new historical method. Lessing traced the limits between the fine arts and poetry, assigning to each of them a domain not to be overstepped. Kant, correcting Rousseau's view of the history of mankind, contended that the ideal aim of mankind was not the natural state of the savage, as Rousseau held, but a state of nature combined with intellectual, moral, aesthetic, and political development such as was realised in Greece. Herder, finally, starting likewise from Rousseau, believed all great creations of humanity to be the work of spontaneous action, either individual or collective and natural, not the intentional result of self-conscious activity."

The ideas thus originated were further developed in the succeeding generation, and are treated of by Herr Hillebrand as "Herder's view on mankind and history in his maturer years, Goethe's view on mankind and nature, Kant's view on mankind and morality, Schiller's view on mankind and art." These points are broadly and clearly emphasised by Herr Hillebrand within his limits; even the rudiments of the Kantian philosophy are popularly expressed. We cannot follow him through the various steps of his exposition; but perhaps the writer to whom he has done fullest justice, and who is least known in England, is Herder, whose fundamental ideas of organic evolution and the entireness of the individual have greatly affected the development of all the historical and social sciences.

It is with a feeling of astonishment that we consider the short space of time within which the triumphs of German thought were won. We need to be reminded at a glance before we fully realise the fact that the great characteristic works of Germany were written between 1760 and 1825. During that period the intellectual activity of the nation was working harmoniously in a large field; after that time came a period of partial and one-sided development. Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel used the weapons of Kant's dialectic to carry out the ideas of Herder and Goethe. Instead of regarding man as "a link in the chain of nature," they discovered in mind nature come to consciousness of itself.

The contrast between the stern moral basis of Kant and the more sensuous conceptions of Goethe led to attempts at a further reconciliation which tended towards sophistry. From this came a reaction to mediaevalism, and the romantic school for a time overthrew all the limits which had been so carefully traced by the labours of the previous generation. Herr Hillebrand's criticism of the Romanticists and their influence on Germany is the most brilliant and the most original part of his book.

If we turn from Herr Hillebrand's critical exposition of the past to his view of the present of Germany, we do not find it either very exalted or very hopeful. He freely admits that no new and fruitful ideas have been produced in Germany during the last sixty years, and that the principles of German thought have been very imperfectly assimilated in Germany itself.

"I doubt," he says, "whether Germany will quickly get over the conflict between the traditional and the rationalistic spirit which mars her public life; whether, too, she will soon reach that political ideal which England realised most fully in the first half of this century, and which consists in a perfect equilibrium between the spirit of traditionalism and that of rationalism."

He characterises the present tendency of German literature, science, and politics as "a somewhat narrow patriotism, a rather shallow materialism, and a thoroughly false parliamentary régime." Yet he apologises for this state of things by the necessities of German politics. Everything had to be sacrificed to the great object of winning national independence and national strength. Till these are secured there is no room for the large and liberal ideas of the founders of German culture. The very patriotism of Germany is the result, not of spontaneous growth, but of reflection, and the feeling of a need for patriotism. Thoughtful Germans may repine at the present unhealthy state of things; they must be content to wait till the great work of German consolidation has been accomplished, when Germany will again take her share in the common work of Europe. In this view, which, while admitting the darkness of the present, looks hopefully to the future, all would agree who have noticed with sorrow the intellectual retrogression of Germany in late years.

Herr Hillebrand's English style is correct and pleasant, though sometimes a little stiff, and we miss the fire and epigram which are found in his German writings, and which make him in Germany the exponent of the traditions of the French school of prose writers.

M. CREIGHTON.

Ephphatha; or, the Amelioration of the World. Sermons by Canon Farrar. (Macmillan.)

READERS of this volume are likely to have formed their own opinion as to Canon Farrar's claims to be considered a great thinker or a great writer, but the volume itself is no bad foundation for a claim to be considered a great preacher. If intense moral earnestness based on religious faith, and uttered in language of cultured eloquence, gives a claim to that title, it must be allowed to the author of these sermons; they may be read with

more or less sympathy according as the reader's agreement is more or less entire with the author's opinions; but no one, however unsympathetic, can deny that they are powerful and admirable. On the other hand, even a sympathetic reader cannot treat them as one of the great works that stand above criticism; admirable as they are both for form and matter, they are not faultless in either respect.

The title of the volume belongs properly to a course of seven sermons preached in Westminster Abbey on the attitude of Christ and of Christians towards the manifold evil in the world. Two follow on the principles of Christian politics, and one on liberality of temper; but, though good enough in their way, they are of the sort rather to sustain a reputation than to found one; in the last especially ("Many Folds, one Flock") it would be easy to guess from the text and the preacher's name what the sermon would be. But it is in the longer and more connected series that his mind shows itself at its best; the moral and social evils of our time are stated in plain and manly language, and the power of Christian faith to cure them is set forth with an eloquence which it seems hard to criticise.

Yet some criticism does appear to be called for. Those who know Canon Farrar's earlier books will be prepared for the charge that his style is too flowery for a severe taste; but it may be said that more ornament is in place in a work avowedly rhetorical than in one that ought to be scientific; and, on the whole, he does not go beyond the limits of good taste in this matter, except that there is too much quotation of poetry. If any serious fault is to be found with the book, it is not that the preacher has given way too much to his predominant idiosyncrasies, but rather that he has neglected to guard against evils to which he might have been thought to have no inclination—partisan narrowness of sympathy and self-flattering unreality. No one, of course, would say that either of these is the characteristic of Dr. Farrar's mind. Still it is a real fault to assume that the Christian spirit has been, and is to be, exclusively exhibited on the liberal or reforming side—that "God's noblest saints" are in all cases "slayers of monsters, stormers of abuses." It is an exaggeration to require even that they shall always be, except in a very secondary way, "reformers of churches or champions of the wronged" (see pp. 95, 96). After all, the "good men whom all men praise" are not confined to "soft days like these, when religion walks in silver slippers." *Sunt qui se ipsos in pace tenent, et cum aliis etiam pacem habent*, is as true as *Sunt qui se ipsos in pace retinent, et ad pacem alios reducere student*. None of the three SS. Francis was given to sparing self, or to conformity to the world; but none of the three was a man to make enemies, and it is pardonable if to some tempers their images seem lovelier than that of Knox, or even of Luther.

And closely connected with this assumption that the true Christian is a reformer is the anticipation that the reformer is sure to be met by persecution or obloquy. Of course, within certain limits, it is true. Slayers of monsters must expect the monsters to fight; stormers of abuses will not always find the

abuses surrender at the first summons. But it is really very cheap virtue, in England of the nineteenth century, to gird at Pharisees and Inquisitors; it is simply untrue that their spirit is still prevalent among ourselves. The early Evangelicals, no doubt, did expose themselves to some social inconveniences, though rarely to anything beyond a sneer, which it might be more heroic not to feel than to defy. At any rate, the best of them (as we are reminded on p. 70) were quite capable of taking care of themselves. But since *Mill On Liberty* and the *Essays and Reviews* obtained their popularity, it is idle to pretend that the old conservatism of opinion is formidable, or that the Pharisaism of our age is always conservative. The first two generations of the Evangelicals might be said to defy the world—their Methodist wing, at least, even to defy the religious world; but before the middle of this century the Evangelical party were the religious world themselves, and had the faults of the religious world, which, as Canon Farrar very truly says, are the faults that Christ and the best Christians hate most. Readers of Newman's (Anglican) sermons will feel that what was best in Tractarianism was its protest against the faults of the then religious world, quite apart from the merits of its cause in the sphere of controvertible opinion; however, even in Newman's time, and still more since, Tractarianism has given birth to a ritualistic religious world which Canon Farrar cannot be charged with treating too mildly. But since Newman's secession there has passed a time as long as that between St. Stephen and St. James—time enough for a new religious world to grow up—the world of mild liberalism and universalism, which is nearly as religious, and quite as worldly, as the older Puritanising and Catholicising schools, and harmonises a good deal better with the temper of the larger world outside. One cannot but think that it would be a worthier task for a leader in this religious world to denounce its faults than those of the other worlds, for which he has less sympathy, and over which he has less influence.

However, most of the evil in the world, whether moral or material, is what all theological parties agree in denouncing; and it is with that that most of this volume is concerned. And the main task of a preacher is to exhort men to cure the evils in and around them which are curable by moral or religious means—it is a venial fault if Canon Farrar overstates the power of such means to remedy even physical misery. Still, "gout, and cancer, and consumption, and mental alienation" (p. 207) rage in many cases where "neither this man hath sinned nor his parents" in any fair sense of the word sin; and it seems hardly to call on us for spiritual penitence, that medical science is not more rapid in its progress than it is. Even where the cause of evil is not so entirely beyond the control of present human powers, the difficulties of controlling it are not summed up in Hood's words, "want of thought and want of heart." The difficulties of sanitary legislation, and even of legislation against intemperance, arise quite as much from the complexity of the conditions we have to deal with as from the selfishness of those interested in the *status*

quo. And besides, neither men nor nations can eat their cake and have it—they have *les défauts de leurs qualités*. Is English industry possible without English avarice? Should we be better if we were as unworldly as the people of Southern Italy? Perhaps, after all, the problem of "the amelioration of the world" is insoluble. The Preacher tells us that God hath set the world in men's hearts; the Apostle says that all that is in the world is not of God. Those who aim at *being* good are usually more or less able to *do* good; it is doubtful whether those who aim at doing good will do as much.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMCOX.

Ancient Laws of Ireland: a Selection of Brehon Law Tracts. Vol. IV. Edited by Dr. Alexander George Richey. (Dublin: A. Thom & Co.; London: Longmans & Co., and Trübner & Co.)

THE publication of an important volume of Brehon Law Tracts, under the authority of the Commissioners for Publishing the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, has taken place at an opportune moment, when a most perplexing problem is awaiting solution at the hands of her Majesty's Ministers. That problem may be briefly stated thus:—Do the abnormal notions of the Connaught peasantry as to the extermination of landlords arise out of bad economic relations, which may or may not admit of a political remedy; or are they the distorted traditions of an archaic land-system, which is revealed to us in the Brehon Law Tracts, when the land belonged to the tribe, and every tribesman, although subordinate to a common chief, was owner of the land which he cultivated? There is no doubt, we apprehend, that there is a widespread persuasion among the peasantry of certain districts in the West of Ireland that the abolition of landlords is the great object for which their leaders should struggle; and the "landlord system," under the practice of subletting, is so difficult to remedy by social efforts that it may possibly require some legislative regulation. For instance, about forty years ago we were exploring at Listoghil, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sligo, "the Graves of the Giants," which have been so well described by the late Dr. Petrie, one of the fathers of modern Irish archaeology. We entered on this occasion into conversation with an Irish tenant-farmer, who had a wife and eight children, and cultivated sixteen acres of land, for which he paid two pounds an acre. Lord E. was the owner-in-chief of the land, and he let it to Capt. T. for fifteen shillings an acre. Capt. T. let it to Mr. W. for twenty shillings. Mr. W. cleared the stones away in some degree, and built walls, and let it to the actual cultivator for two pounds an acre. It looked a sort of land for which a landlord in England would be glad to get ten shillings an acre, covered as it still was with limestone boulders, circles of stones, and stone walls. The farmer said it was a good harvest when he could make four or five pounds an acre. He sent his children to school, and three of them he said were clever lads. He sold his oats and wheat in Sligo Market. He kept two cows, one horse, and a pig. The pig, for which he had given about

thirty shillings, he expected to sell for five pounds. The milk of his cows he sold in Sligo for twopence a quart, and the calves, when young, for six shillings apiece. His practice was to borrow a neighbour's horse to work with his own when he ploughed his land, and he lent his own horse for a similar purpose in return to his neighbour. He had a wooden plough. He found the potatoes to be his best crop, and he fed his family with them. His potatoes were chiefly "lumpers," as the "browns" had failed in the neighbourhood during the last few years. Now, this we apprehend to be an ordinary picture of a small Irish farmer, whose tenancy is secure as long as he pays his rent; but how would he fare, under this hierarchy of landlords, if his oats and wheat failed him? or how would his family fare, if the potato crop was bad? We can understand how such a man, if he met with a succession of unfavourable seasons, might reasonably regret that there were so many intermediate landlords between himself and the owner-in-chief of the soil; but that he should contemplate the extermination of them all would, we think, be only possible, if some *laudator temporis acti* had whispered in his ear that, under the ancient Irish land-system, every cultivator of the land was the owner of the soil that he cultivated.

What may be the precise traditions preserved among the Irish peasantry in Connaught on the subject of the tribal land-system is probably not known beyond their own circle. Our knowledge of that system is derived from the Brehon Law Tracts, more especially from the "*Corus Bescna*," which was published in 1873, in the volume immediately preceding the present one. When and how the tribal land-system originated no one can say, further than that the tribal division of land in Ireland must have been originally founded on conquest, for the whole island was divided into distinct and very well-defined tribe-districts, although portions of those districts had in later times, under the Brehon law-system, ceased to be held as tribe-lands, without, however, the absolute property in them vesting in the individuals who held them in severalty. On the other hand, as regards the ordinary occupiers of the land, every tribesman was the owner of the land allotted to him by the tribe; nevertheless, he did not possess the *jus merum proprietatis*, as Bracton would have said. There was no lord of the soil, it is true, to whom the land would escheat under given circumstances; but the *jus merum* was vested in the tribe collectively, and in theory there was a periodical redistribution of the common patrimony of the tribe. Further, although the tribesman was thus in a certain sense the owner of the land assigned to him, he had a rent to pay of a very peculiar character. When he received his assignment of land he had to obtain from the chief of the tribe a certain quantity of stock wherewith to cultivate his assignment; and thus, although there was no superior lord of the soil, his acceptance of stock from the chief of the tribe gave rise to a rent in kind, a food-rent as it was termed, which had this peculiarity, that it did not correspond to the value of the land, but to the value of the stock received from the chief. This rent was elaborately

defined by the Brehon law, as regards the right of the chief to the "growth and increase and milk of the stock;" and besides this rent in kind the chief was entitled to "refections"—in other words, to visit the tribesman's house at certain periods with a company of persons, and to feast on the provisions, to which his gift of stock entitled him, for the stock at the end of seven years became the property of the tribesman. It was the abuse of this customary right of refection by the chiefs that led, more than anything else, to the abolition of the system of land tenure described in the Brehon Law Tracts. It must, however, be added, in justice to the Celtic population, that it was the adoption of this practice by the English settlers, who learnt it from the Irish, which led to that crying oppression to which Sir John Davis, as Attorney-General for Ireland, was instrumental in putting an end in the reign of King James I.

Among the tracts published in the present volume, that which is entitled the "*Crith Gabhlach*" is one of the most interesting, as it professes to give a detailed description of the several social ranks and the organisation of the Irish tribe. There is good reason for referring it to the early part of the fourteenth century, although Prof. O'Curry and Dr. W. K. Sullivan assign its composition to the middle or end of the seventh century. But the internal evidence of the tract is in favour of the later date, which is advocated by Dr. A. G. Richey, the learned author of the Introduction, who justly observes that the condition of society exhibited in this tract is that of the tribe-system in a state of decay and decadence. The simple freeman, for example, has in this tract sunk to the condition of the Saxon *Coerl*; the tribe-lands have, to a great extent, if not altogether, become monopolised by the noble classes; the political power has passed into the hands of the chief and greater nobles; all classes, from the highest to the lowest, are bound together by the semi-feudal bond of lending out cattle; all classes are rated for the payment of tribute to their superiors, and the basis of society seems rather to be personal service than the common right of the members of the tribe. If we were justified in supposing that this tract represents an actual existing order of things at the date of its composition, it would be calculated to give considerable support to the view of those who think that a great mistake was made by the statesmen of the Stuart period in abolishing entirely the ancient Irish customs with regard to the possession of land. Those customs should rather have been regulated, and allowed to follow their natural development; but when Alexander the Great cut the Gordian knot, instead of untying it, he set an example to monarchs which their Ministers are only too prone to imitate whenever they are perplexed how otherwise to find a ready solution of an administrative difficulty. Further, this tract is of value as showing that the system of subletting farms so generally prevalent in Ireland is not of English origin. Prof. O'Curry, in his lectures on the manners and customs of the ancient Irish, has referred to the "*Crith Gabhlach*," then unpublished, as furnishing evidence that, although there was no such thing as absolute property in land under the Brehon law-system,

still, within the tribe, individuals held exclusively property in land, and entered into relations with tenants for the use of the land, and these again with under-tenants; and so on, much as we see in our own days; in fact, it would seem to have been a matter of pride to the Irishman, if he could not be a "*Flaith*"—that is, the absolute owner, within his tribe, of land for which he paid no rent—that he should become at least an intermediate landlord, and have a tenant under him.

It is a remarkable fact that the town community is a missing link in the Celtic civilisation, and the scarcity of villages must have been to the traveller a matter of remark in the early part of the present century, both in Wales and in the West of Ireland. To what combination of circumstances this fact may be justly attributable our space will not allow us on the present occasion to discuss; but it may be noticed, by the way, that the tribal system of assigning land in severalty to individuals tended to scatter the population, and that the pastoral habits of the tribesmen contributed to prevent them from grouping themselves into villages. On the contrary, in England the right of pasturage was enjoyed by many individuals in common on the same land, which would tend to group them together round common centres. There were other circumstances that were part and parcel of the feudal system which co-operated towards the same result. In Ireland those circumstances were wanting, so that it was almost impossible for the Celtic Irish, who were not habitually subject to any very vigorous central authority, to attain to ideas of law, which are evolved by the needs of a more complex civilisation; and thus it happened that the authority of the Brehon, who declared the custom, was held to be conclusive of the right.

The tract on "*Taking Lawful Possession of Land*," which is the first tract of the present collection, is interesting as showing the mode in which the authority of the Brehon arose, and how the defendant was constrained by a series of legal fictions to come into court and submit his case to the jurisdiction of the customary judge. It has been thought that the Brehon system in this respect is but the archaic survival of a system which prevailed at a very early period among other Aryan tribes; and some writers have been so bold as to suggest that a Roman of the Regal period might have recognised in the proceedings before the Brehon the technical forms from which the Civil Law, with difficulty, and after a long delay, succeeded in emancipating itself.

The Brehon Law Tracts in the present volume have no pretension to be considered either as codes or as digests in the sense in which those terms are used in the Civil Law. They are rather to be regarded as methodical commonplace books of eminent Brehons, in which are inserted propositions of law in distinct paragraphs, followed by a gloss or a comment. The office of Brehon at the time when Ireland first came under the observation of English writers had become hereditary in certain families; but the Brehon, although he usually attached himself to the chief of a particular tribe, had no exclusive authority in any specific district. He was the Oracle of Law for those who chose to consult him;

in other words, he was the professional witness of the custom applicable to any given state of facts. He claimed, indeed, that St. Patrick and other Irish saints had sanctioned the law which he declared, and that some of them had even revised it. He thus placed the shrine of the law which he taught under the protection of religion; but there are no traces in it of any influence of Roman principles, either Papal or Imperial.

The tract in the present volume which is of most interest at the present moment is the sixth tract, entitled "Judgments of Co-Tenancy," which exhibits a condition of society altogether different from that which is delineated in the "Corus Bescna." Tenants are found in this tract paying very substantial rents under grazing leases—tenants willing to spend money in erections and in manuring their holdings; and it is evident also that the custom of tenants taking land for agricultural and grazing purposes had existed sufficiently long when this tract was written for the development of a custom determining the duration and incidents of the tenancies, and the respective rights of landlord and tenant as to future and permanent improvements. The contents of this tract are sufficient to put an end to the assertion that the transition to the present system of land tenure was brought about under the influence of English law. Sir Henry Maine, in commenting on this tract, which had not been published at the time when he wrote his *Early History of Institutions*, observes that the process of the institution of separate property, as described in this tract, is in harmony with our knowledge of the rise and progress of cultivating communities, although the writer is probably depicting an ideal rather than an actual set of arrangements. Be that as it may, this tract is one of the many proofs of the social changes which had taken place between the date at which the older Celtic custom of "cattle-tenure" was in force and the period in which the several and individual ownership of land was known to the Irish Brehon. It would be interesting to determine the date of this tract, which the learned editor has left undecided. The word "Co-tenancy" does not exactly express the idea conveyed by the original Irish term, which would be more fully rendered by the phrase "common custom of holding land."

TRAVERS TWISS.

Goethe-Jahrbuch. Herausgegeben von Dr. Ludwig Geiger. Erster Band. (Frankfurt-a.-M.: Rütten & Loening.)

At no time did Germany possess students of Goethe so erudite, so exact, so sanely comprehensive of view, so keen in criticism, as at the present. There is little speculation *in vacuo*; there is much exact knowledge, and this knowledge, by little and little, is constantly extending itself. To a student outside Germany the appearance of important contributions to Goethe literature in the innumerable Reviews—daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly—has been tantalising. Now in the *Jahrbuch* a centre is established to which many of the fugitive pieces deserving a permanent place in Goethe-literature will tend. In the present volume the editor, Dr. Geiger, has received assistance from the most distinguished of

living scholars—the veteran Düntzer, G. von Loeper, Biedermann, Goedeke, Scherer, Grimm, and others; the result is a varied and valuable collection, which includes, together with original studies, thirty-six hitherto unprinted letters of Goethe.

The sketch of Bettina von Arnim by Grimm is slight, but attractive by its personal reminiscences, which bring before us more vividly that bright, impulsive spirit, half a daughter of the South, whose *Letters of Goethe to a Child* were not manufactured by vanity, but the play of imagination about a myth born from the heart. Biedermann contributes an essay on "Lessing and Goethe." It is certain that Lessing, as Mr. Sime has said, never perceived how "great and radiant was the star which, in Goethe, had floated into view." Goethe, on the other hand, did full justice to the clear and courageous intellect of Lessing. "We lose much in him," said Goethe, on receiving tidings of Lessing's death; "more than we believe." "Stella" is viewed by Biedermann as a kind of counter-piece to "Miss Sara Sampson." An essay by Wilmanns deals with Stella at greater length. He discovers in a love-story forming part of Mlle. de Scudéry's *La Morale du Monde* (1686) a possible source of incidents and situations in Goethe's play. Scherer, whose *Aus Goethe's Frühzeit* exhibited rare keenness of literary investigation, adduces further evidence in support of his opinion that Goethe's "Satyros" is Herder, and "Psyche," Herder's beloved, Caroline Flachsland. In *Pater Brey* (1774), Herder in a more favourable aspect again appears as "Balandrino," and Caroline as "Leonora;" Pater Brey himself, the false prophet, is Franz Leuchsenring, who desired at Leyden to found a secret Order, an Order of Sentiment, and under whose unwholesome influence Caroline came for a time. Basedow, reeking (as described in *Dichtung und Wahrheit*) with philanthropy, heresy, and bad tobacco, is commonly held to be the original of Goethe's Satyr, and to this opinion G. von Loeper has recently given in his adhesion. The likeness to Basedow—viewed as a German apostle of Rousseau's doctrine—has salient features; it requires much distortion of the real Herder, more than we can readily conceive as taking place in Goethe's imagination, to bring him into a resemblance to the Satyr.

Two studies are concerned with *Faust*. Bobertag contributes a paper on "Faust und Helena." It was an image of Helena, he maintains, which Faust beheld in the mirror of the witch's kitchen; to lay hold upon Faust's senses the demon sought to gain a point of vantage in his feeling for beauty. Mephistopheles will not permit Faust to gaze a second time on the mirror, for to contemplate Helena would be to hate all vulgar raptures; but, having seen her for one moment, Faust is captured; he drinks the witch's beverage, while the deceiver mutters to himself,

"With this draught in him he will meet
A Helena in every street."

Throughout part ii. the influence of Mephistopheles wanes as the beneficent influence of Helena increases. As to the strange speech of Mephistopheles when Helena disappears, Herr Bobertag conjectures that her

garments are a product of the fiend's magic art; Mephistopheles extols their virtues, while really employing them to waft Faust away from Greece, where the Northern demon is disconcerted and comparatively impotent.

In his article, "Zu Goethe's *Faust*," Herr Daniel Jacoby contributes several highly interesting notes, chiefly as aids to ascertaining the chronology of certain scenes. The scene in Margaret's chamber, which Byron supposed that Goethe had borrowed from *Cymbeline*, may have been really suggested by a poem of J. G. Jacobi (1770), *An Belinden's Bette*, in which situation and sentiment are almost identical with those of the bed-chamber scene in *Faust*. In a paper "On the Trustworthiness of Goethe's Statements respecting his own Works in *Dichtung und Wahrheit*," Düntzer labours to prove that Goethe was not acquainted with the autobiography of Goetz von Berlichingen until after he had left Strassburg (September 1771); that the origin of *Faust* is also probably later than the Strassburg period; and that Goethe did not think of giving an artistic rendering in his *Werther* to the incident of Jerusalem's death until two years after that event, when the groundless jealousy of Brentano, recently married to Maximiliane Laroche, gave his romance a new development.

Among the letters first printed in the *Jahrbuch* some are of slight interest; others, written not by the Geheimerath, but by the poet and the man, add to our knowledge of Goethe's heart as well as of his intellect, and therefore to our respect for both. That autograph letter No. 12, addressed to Prof. Christian Gottlob Heyne, and supposed by Goedeke to have found its way to America, has not wandered quite so far, being now in the possession of the writer of this article. Among the "Neue Mittheilungen" is a transcript of "Prometheus" from the Strassburg MS.; a long series of passages referring to Goethe from unprinted letters of his contemporaries in the Dresden Library—some of considerable importance; and seven letters of the Frau Rath. A *précis* of every letter by Goethe anywhere published during the year, and bibliographical notes, bring the *Jahrbuch* to a close. We may congratulate Dr. Geiger on the success of his enterprise. The volume is printed so as to be a pleasure to the eye of its possessor.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Irrigation Works of India, and their Financial Results. By Robert B. Buckley. (W. H. Allen and Co.) No subject connected with India has given rise to more discussion, and no subject is more distasteful to the ordinary reader, than that of irrigation. On the one side, we have the engineers, headed by Sir Arthur Cotton, with all the conscious pride of scientific specialists, and all the lavishness of promise characteristic of financial projectors, laughing their opponents to scorn, and playing ducks and drakes with millions. On the other side, we have the cold-blooded administrators, of whom Sir George Campbell may be taken as the representative, doubting every calculation, and reducing all estimates to the touchstone of actual results. Between the two, no independent enquirer can make up his mind. Mr. Buckley, himself an Indian engineer, seems to

have preserved very fairly the attitude of impartiality and suspended judgment which will be adopted by all those who know the truth best and have no prejudices to serve. He draws no inferences himself, but exhibits the facts in a series of statements and tables, so far as they are available from official Reports. We are not aware that any such complete account has appeared elsewhere, unless it be in *The Moral and Material Progress Report for 1872-73*, which is understood to have been compiled by Mr. Clements Markham. From this Mr. Buckley quotes largely, carrying down the figures for the most part to a recent date. It is, however, not creditable to the Indian Government that in several cases—e.g., Sind and Bhawalpur—absolutely nothing is to be learned since 1872, and that, generally, 1877-78 is the last date available. As to the execution of the work, we can pay Mr. Buckley no higher compliment than by saying that he has treated every province so impartially that we are unable to discover in which part of the country his own particular work has lain. A full Index adds greatly to the value of the book for purposes of reference.

Pretty Peggy, and other Ballads. Illustrated by Rosina Emmet. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) We shall probably be doing no injustice to the illustrator of these Ballads if we suggest that her work mainly owes its existence to the successes of Messrs. Crane and Caldecott and Miss Kate Greenaway. It has the same "Queen Anne" setting with which we are so familiar, and which has, in these last days, excited the derision of Mr. Justin McCarthy. There is no lack of archness and *naïveté* and a certain facile humour; and, if the execution is less finished and satisfying than in some of the earlier works, we are not sure that Miss Emmet's volume will be any the less acceptable to most children on that account. We cannot say quite as much about the letterpress. There is perhaps too frequent allusion to the phenomena of love-making; and what could children be expected to know or care about the *eau médicinale* which grandpapa was to take for the gout? Possibly children of a larger growth might learn something from the fourth ballad of the series—if, at least, we may believe certain rather strong remarks which attracted attention at the recent Social Science Congress. On the whole, we do not think that the founders of the school to which this book belongs need be troubled about their laurels. Yet Miss Emmet's book may very fairly be placed on the shelf beside *The Baby's Bouquet* and *The Baby's Opera*.

Espagne, Algérie, et Tunisie: Lettres à Michel Chevalier. Par P. de Tehihatchef. (Paris: Baillière.) This is a book of tourist travels, but the writer is very far from being an ordinary tourist. He has long since made his mark as a scientific writer, and as a traveller in Asia Minor and in the Altaic region. His present journey seems to have been undertaken for the benefit of the health of Mme. de Tehihatchef, and his researches do not extend beyond parts into which an invalid lady could penetrate. Some seventy pages are devoted to an account of a two months' tour in Southern Spain. The places visited are Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, and the mining district round Carthagena. Everywhere, even in the rush of a railway train, our author notices the great outlines of the geological structure of the country, and the changes in its botany according to variations of soil, elevation, and latitude. Meteorological details are also given of the climate of all places at which he stops. Careful statistics are presented of the produce of the mines, both in ancient and modern times. He remarks that, notwithstanding M. de Verneuil's labours, the geology of the Sierra Nevada is still less accurately known than its botany. The bulk of the

volume, nearly five hundred pages, is devoted to Algeria, and we doubt whether an amateur of natural science can easily find a better guide to the geology, and especially to the botany, of the districts visited by the writer. These, for the reason above stated, are all easy of access. He landed at Oran, and proceeded by the high road to Algiers, making on the way an excursion to the cedars of Teniel-el-Ahd. After a stay of some duration at the capital, with frequent geological and botanical excursions in the immediate neighbourhood, our author starts in early spring for Bougie, thence to Sétif and Constantine, from which a trip is made to Biskra and its neighbourhood. From Constantine the stages are to Philipville and Bona, and from the latter place by sea to Tunis. The ruins of Utica and of Carthage are visited, and also the region of Mount Zaghouan, of which the geology and botany are carefully studied. This is the limit of the author's wanderings. Besides constant incidental notices, there are special chapters devoted to the geology and botany of Algeria, with appendices of botanical lists and meteorological data. A comparison of the British administration of India and of the French government of Algeria is valuable and interesting. There is a certain amount of "padding" in the book, but it is "padding" of a good kind. The author excels in the art of getting up a subject, and he often gives a *résumé* of a useful paper buried in the records of some scientific society, or of some work too rare or too costly to be at the disposal of the ordinary tourist. The book is to be obtained in Algiers, and should be procured by all who are interested in the botany or geology of the neighbourhood. We may add that M. Tehihatchef constantly mentions Murray's Guide with approbation, and deems it incontestably superior to all others.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have published a new edition of Macaulay's *Lays*, with forty-one drawings by J. R. Weguelin, engraved on wood by George Pearson. Many of these illustrations are charming little vignettes, and will serve both to stimulate the sluggish imagination, and furnish an additional gratification to those who find the *Lays* as stirring as the sound of a trumpet. They will not be of much use to the student of archaeology; but they make this a desirable, if not the most desirable, edition of a masterpiece which there is at present, we fancy, some little tendency to underrate.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. have reprinted in a handsome form three little masterpieces of Washington Irving—*Little Britain*, *The Spectre Bridegroom*, and *A Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. A fresh charm is lent to these favourites of our childhood, with which it is a pleasure to be thus compelled to renew our acquaintance, by the illustrations of Mr. Charles O. Murray. They are based on a careful study of the text, they are full of its spirit of gentle and playful humour, and are illustrations in the true sense of the word. The combination of author and artist is a happy one, and this book should be a favourite at many a fireside this coming Christmas. We can testify to the pleasure it has given to one family circle at least.

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON have done well in issuing their handsome and attractive reprint of Thomas Fuller's *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, *Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, *Mixed Contemplations in Better Times*, and *The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Conscience*. These papers are full of the author's characteristic wit, and abound in historical and anecdotal interest; though it strikes us that the writer scarcely obtained the fulfilment of his prayer, "Grant that I may never rack a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof, lest, instead of sucking milk, I squeeze blood out of it." The author seems to us in this, as in his

other works, to squeeze blood, instead of sucking milk, out of a good many besides Scripture similes.

SCHOOL-BOOKS often contain good miscellaneous feeding, but they are not often remarkable for their sustained interest or the consecutive nature of their contents. It must have been good news to teachers and taught alike that Messrs. Longmans have brought out an inexpensive and convenient edition of Mrs. Brassey's charming *Voyage in the Sunbeam* adapted for school and class reading. Somebody will be to blame if the rising generation of school children do not possess a more vivid idea of the geography of the earth and of our ocean highways than its predecessors.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whittaker and Co. for a neat and legible edition of *Rejected Addresses*. We can scarcely speak as favourably of the same publishers' *Dictionary of Daily Blunders*. The following paragraphs, taken almost at random, are odd:—"ANT. There seems to be no fixed rule for the use of this affix as distinct from *ent*. We write *reluctant*, *exuberant*, and also *different*, *quiescent*, &c." "ARISTIDES is pronounced Ar-is-ti-deez." "Aye, meaning *always*, for *ever*, is pronounced A, except in the House of Commons, where it is pronounced I." It stands recorded of Shakspeare that he "had little Latin and less Greek;" but, at all events, he had *some* English, and did not write a Dictionary of Blunders. The compiler, by-the-way, blunders even in his Preface, where he speaks of himself—and very justly, allowing for the misquotation—as liable to be "hoist on his own petard."

THE untiring Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has turned for a time from Shakspeare to Gray and Goldsmith, and has just issued two separate volumes of annotated "Select Poems" by each author, with many pretty wood-cuts from Birket Foster, Mrs. E. V. Boyle, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. Mr. Rolfe is in error in saying that he is the only editor since Mathias, in 1814, who has printed the second line of Gray's *Elegy* as the author wrote and printed it—"The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea."* He holds the Wrightson MS. of the poem, photographed in London in 1862, to be the earlier copy of it, and the Pembroke MS. the later; but he gives the readings of the former only at second-hand. On p. 87 Mr. Rolfe should cut out Mr. Hales's slip of "Fret, from *ferrum*, iron, through the Italian *ferrata*, an iron grating," and rest content with Strattmann's Anglo-Saxon *fretu*. "Fret," *vb.*, is Anglo-Saxon *fretan*, Gothic *fra-itan*, to eat up, like German *ver-essen*, *fressen* (Skeat). Mr. Rolfe's "Goldsmith" contains memoirs and critical estimates of the poet by Macaulay, Thackeray, G. Colman the younger, the poet Campbell, Forster, and Washington Irving. In *The Traveller*, Mr. Rolfe notes that the thirteenth edition, which is without date, puts two fresh lines between 374-75, thus:—

"And all that Freedom's highest aims can reach,
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each; (374)
Much on the Low, the Rest, as Rank supplies,
Should in columnar Diminution rise;
While [for Hence] should one order disproportion'd grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below."

This insertion can hardly be Goldsmith's. Can any of our correspondents trace its author? As this thirteenth edition reads "most" for "must" in l. 372 ("That those who think most govern those that toil"), some hack probably "improved" Goldsmith. Mr. Rolfe, or his publishers (Harper Bros.), must have an eye to ladies' colleges and schools, from the pretty "get-up" of these books; but Mr. Rolfe's notes are thoroughly business-like and scholarly, and admirably full, though concise.

* See ACADEMY, July 17, 1880, p. 45.

THE DEATH-SONG OF THE
GIRONDISTES.

OCTOBER 31, 1793.

On a day in the Year of Terror,
'Neath a shrouded autumn sky,
The mob of Paris flocks out to see
Five tumbrils rolling by,
And a little band tied hand and foot
Upon their way to die.

Statesman and soldier, priest and sage,
Ride on their deathward way;
Vergniaud, Gensonné, Duchâtel,
Brissot, Lasource, Fauchet;
No souls in all that frenzied time
So sane, so pure as they.

The damps of the prison are on their brows,
Bloodshot their eyes and dim;
And one is faint with a fever's waste,
And one with a torturing limb;
But each and all, as they ride to death,
Uplift the Freeman's hymn.

"Children of France, march on! The day
Of glory dawns! the sky;
The tyrants' tread pollutes our soil,
Their banners flaunt on high:
They come to load us with their chains,
And they or we must die.

"What tho' our heroes fall! The land
Will breed them ever anew.
Tremble, ye tyrants, at your doom!
And ye, accursed crew
Who shame our ranks—the tyrant-slaves
Of faction—tremble, too!

"March on, true soldiers of our France!
E'en now the day is won.
Dear Mother Freedom whom we serve
Smiles on each faithful son:
Each blow we strike is struck for Her,
Soldiers of France, march on!"

They chaunt along the stony streets,
And ever and again
The surging throng around them catch
Infection from the strain,
And tune a thousand brazen throats
To clamour the refrain.

Up to the scaffold's foot they chaunt,
And, chaunting as they climb,
Each yields his neck unto the knife;
But still in measured time
And ever lessening unison
His fellows keep the chime.

Fainter the chime, as head by head
The restless engine shears;
Hushed is the voice whose eloquence
The fearless Danton fears,
And his who wrung Desmoulins' heart
With vain remorse to tears.

So the chorus ebbs into silence,
Till Vergniaud chaunts alone.
Voicing the dead, his passion sums
Their accents in his own;

"March on!" he shrills—and the Freeman's hymn
Dies in his latest tone.

HENRY G. HEWLETT.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Our Land Laws of the Past, an essay by the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., will shortly be published for the Cobden Club by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

A new book of travel, under the title of *My Journey Round the World, via Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, Torres Straits, China, Japan, and the United States*, by Capt. S. H. Jones-Parry, late 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, will shortly be published in two vols. by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE Rev. W. J. Loftie has prepared, for publication by Mr. Stanford, *A Tourist's Guide through London*, comprising an historical summary, and notices of the principal objects of interest which may be visited during a few days' residence, with a list of hotels, theatres, railway

stations, churches, exhibitions, and other notes likely to be useful to the sight-seer.

ONE of the most magnificently illustrated and learned works on Spanish antiquities is the *Iconografía Española* of the late Don Valentin Carderera, printed for him at Madrid between the years 1853 and 1864, but still, in the strict sense of the term, an unpublished book, since only a small number of copies was issued to subscribers. The whole stock has been transferred by the author's executors to Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, who will no doubt make the *Iconografía* more accessible to scholars, and give it a wider circulation than it has yet enjoyed.

AN Italian translation of Vernon Lee's *Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy*, which has been pronounced by the principal Italian reviewers the most complete work hitherto written on the subject, will appear in the course of the winter.

THE latest number of the *The Russian Archives*, a magazine appearing at Moscow, contains a hitherto unpublished chapter of Pushkin's novel, *The Captain's Daughter*. The editor states, in an explanatory note, that it has been printed from an autograph MS. book, on which the poet has written the words, "XII., An Omitted Chapter." *The Captain's Daughter* belongs to the latest of Pushkin's productions, having first appeared in his periodical, the *Sovremennik*, and is founded on an historical incident of the reign of the Empress Catharine II.—the so-called Pugatchef revolt. The chapter now added narrates a visit made by the hero of the tale, Grinef, to his native village, when he narrowly escapes falling into the hands of the rebels, but is rescued by the timely appearance of the Imperial forces. The editor of *The Russian Archives* intimates that further extracts from Pushkin's MSS., furnished by the poet's son, will appear in future numbers of that magazine.

DON FRANCISCO CARRASCO is preparing a catalogue of all the materials of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries preserved in the "Archivo de las Indias," and relating to the discovery and description of America, for the Congress of Americanists to be held at Madrid in September 1881.

THE latest contribution to Dante literature is a volume entitled *Pensieri e Chiose sulla "Divina Commedia,"* by Antonio Maschio, a Venetian gondolier.

Indo-Aryans: Contributions to the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History, is the title of a new work by Rajendralala Mitra, to be published shortly by Mr. Edward Stanford.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE is about to contribute a series of articles, under the title of "Among the Americans," to the *Co-operative News*. The first will appear on November 6.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Simpson, author of *Winnie's History*, &c., entitled *Geraldine and her Suitors*, will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three vols., during November.

MR. JOSEPH SHIELD NICHOLSON, author of an essay on *The Effects of Machinery on Wages*, has been elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh.

THE American public are better off than the English with regard to Mr. Ruskin's works. John Wiley and Sons, of 15 Aston Place, New York, have just produced a cheap edition of "Ruskin's Works" in fifteen volumes 12mo, with all the wood-cuts, but without the plates, for twenty dollars, and with the plates in twenty volumes for forty dollars. The larger octavo edition is on sale, for thirty dollars for *Modern Painters*, eighteen dollars for the *Stones of Venice*, and six for the *Seven Lamps*.

It may be interesting to note that *Heroes of*

History and Legend, by J. L. Shadwell, is a translation from the German *Charakterbilder* of A. W. Grübe, the author of three volumes of historical sketches under this title which are used as an introduction to history in most of the higher German schools. Mr. Shadwell has selected for translation the volume relating to mediæval history, in the belief that a book the value of which is so universally recognised in Germany may be equally useful in its English form.

THE *Garden* is now reduced in price to fourpence per week. It is at the same time increased in size, and will, as usual for years past, contain every week a coloured plate as well as many illustrations in black and white.

M. BERNARD PEREZ, author of *Les trois premières Années de l'Enfant*, is engaged on a volume on *Education from the Cradle*.

A PECULIAR interest attaches at this time to the publication of Sir Gavan Duffy's work, entitled *Young Ireland*, which will be ready for issue early next month, inasmuch as the *Times* reports that the State trials in 1843 will serve as a model for the prosecution and defence of the present land agitators, and will be a frequent subject of reference. It will be remembered that Sir (then Mr.) Charles Gavan Duffy, together with Daniel O'Connell and others, were the defendants in that trial. Sir Gavan Duffy's book will indeed throw light on the matter which could not be otherwise obtained, and is founded on the correspondence of the leading men of the period.

SEÑOR SANPERE Y MIQUEL, the editor of the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* of Barcelona, is at present occupied at the British Museum in copying the MS. of a *Historia del Levamiento de Cataluña en Favor del Príncipe de Viana* annotated by Zurita; and a *Gramática y Diccionario basco*, written in 1653 by Rafael de Micoleta, a priest of Bilbao.

DON ARTURO CAMPION is also collecting materials at San Sebastian for a *Gramática bascongada*. He has lately published an original ballad, "Orreaga," in the Guipuzcoan dialect, with versions in the Biscayan, Labourdin, and Souletin, and with variations in eighteen sub-dialects of Navarre.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD will publish shortly *The Town, College, and Neighbourhood of Marlborough*, by F. Edward Hulme.

THE subscription edition of Longfellow's *Poems*, containing over six hundred illustrations drawn expressly for the work, has now been completed by the issue of part 30. "On no other work," according to the *Publishers' Weekly*, "have so many of the best American artists co-operated."

THE "Sociedad de Escritores y Artistas de Madrid" proposes to celebrate on May 27, 1881, the centenary of the death of Calderon de la Barca.

MR. LOWELL, the American Minister here, has (says the Boston *Literary World*) lately committed a most judicious piece of indiscretion. He was asked by Miss Emma E. Brown, of the United States, to write a short biographical preface to her selections from Mr. Thomas Hughes's writings in her "Spare Minute Series." Mr. Lowell accordingly wrote to Mr. Hughes for an account of himself, and that gentleman gave it him, but told him not to publish more than the facts and dates. But as Mr. Lowell found the account very interesting—and no wonder—he quietly printed the whole letter, with just a few omissions of intimate allusions. So as Mr. Hughes wrote an Introduction to bring Mr. Lowell's *Biglow Papers* to the notice of those people who did not know them, Mr. Lowell has now performed a like service for Mr. Hughes.

M. GASTON PARIS is preparing for Messrs. Hachette a manual of Old French, which will comprise a grammar, an historical sketch, and some selected passages, accompanied by notes and a glossary.

THE *Revue Critique* records the death of M. G. P. Pierson, librarian of the upper schools of Algiers, at the age of twenty-nine. He had just completed a curious and important work on the musical element in language, which is to appear in the series published by the Ecole des Hautes-Etudes.

M. SCHERER has just published a selection from the essays of the late M. Ernest Bersot on educational subjects. Among them is an essay on "Secondary Education in England and Scotland."

M. MAURICE JAMETEL is engaged on a translation of the principal Chinese works on Thibet. The first part, entitled *L'Épigraphie chinoise au Tibet*, has just been published by M. Leroux.

WE have received the first two numbers of an attempt to bring together historical information, entitled *Encyclopädie der Neueren Geschichte*, herausgegeben von Wilhelm Herbst (Gotha: Perthes). The articles are rather short and scrappy, as is inevitable, and the bibliography of the various subjects is somewhat slight. Thus for Anne of Cleves the only English authority given is Sharon Turner; and for Queen Anne of England Stanhope and Burton stand alone. The type is small, and the pages are crowded, so that a volume when completed will not be very inviting to the casual reader, and we doubt whether the treatment will be full enough to benefit the student.

FATHER GABRIEL PATKANIAN, of the Armenian Church in St. Petersburg, has lately received from the chief Armenian Patriarch the gold *schistus* conferring on him the degree of master of theology. This is believed to be the second occasion on which this distinction has been conferred by the Echmiadzin Patriarchs during the past century. The literary activity of this venerable priest extends over a period of more than sixty years. His published theological works, which have contributed a good deal to the formation of the literary style of modern Armenian, amount to ten volumes. He is also held in respect by his countrymen as the founder of the first private Armenian printing-press in Tiflis, and as editor of the first Armenian newspaper published in the Caucasus. His knowledge of Eastern history—especially that of Georgia and Armenia—is encyclopaedic.

AT the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society held on October 23 reports in connexion with *Romeo and Juliet* were presented from the following departments:—Aesthetic Criticism, by Mr. J. H. Tucker; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Plants and Animals, by Mr. Leo Grindon, of Manchester, and Dr. J. E. Shaw respectively. A paper on "Juliet," by Mr. J. W. Mills, B.A., was read; Miss F. W. Herapath read a paper on "Romeo." The following departments have been added to those previously mentioned:—Tradition and Folklore, Satire and Irony, Oaths and Exclamations, Personal Histories.

M. NEMIROVICH-DANCHENKO, who accompanied the Russian forces during the late Turkish campaign as correspondent of one of the St. Petersburg papers, has since written several works of fiction, based on episodes of the war, which enjoy great popularity in Russia. The first of these, *Groza* ("The Storm"), has passed through three editions. M. Danchenko

has lately added another entitled *Plevna and Shipka*, which bids fair to have even a greater success. The plot of this latter work is extremely simple, and the interest is mainly concentrated in the detailed and vivid pictures of scenes of which the author was himself an eye-witness. The style, as is not uncommon with war correspondents, is somewhat too "lyrical," and detracts from the literary quality of these otherwise interesting works.

WE hear with regret of the death of Miss Anne W. Jellicoe, the able and enthusiastic secretary of the Ladies' Alexandra College, Dublin, who so largely contributed to its success. She was admirably fitted for her post, and did her duty with all her heart, winning love and respect from all who came in contact with her. She died at the house of her brother near Soho Park, Birmingham, on the 18th inst., aged fifty-seven.

THE American papers announce the death of Dr. W. A. Hallock, for forty-five years secretary of the American Tract Society. Up to the time of his retirement in 1870, he had edited 4,000 distinct works, of which 881 are volumes. He had much to do with the printing, with the society's aid, at foreign mission stations, of nearly 4,000 additional publications in 145 languages or dialects. He also for many years edited the *American Messenger*, and was the author of various volumes and tracts, of which, in all, about 1,400,000 copies have been circulated.

WE have received *Relfe Brothers' Model Reading Books*, ed. R. F. Charles, Nos. 1-6 (Relfe Bros.); *Jarrold's Empire Readers*, Books I.-III. and Primer (Jarrold and Sons); *The Class Book of Mental Arithmetic*, by D. Marwood (John Walker and Co.); *Home Rule*, by James W. Alsop (Liverpool: Marples); *The Illustrated Catholic Family Annual for 1881* (New York: Catholic Publication Society Company); *The Englishman's Brief on Behalf of his National Church*, new, revised, and enlarged edition (S. P. C. K.); *Bethlehem to Olivet*, by John Palmer (Church of England Sunday School Institute); *Professional Book-keeping*, by W. J. Gordon (Wyman and Sons); *Annales de Philosophie chrétienne*, *Recueil Périodique*, dirigé par M. Xavier Roux, October 1879—September 1880 (Paris: Bureau des Annales); *A General Index to the "Nation," Vols. I.-XXX.* (Boston: Franklin Press); *Mormonism: a Sermon*, by the Rev. T. de Witt Talmage (Lobb and Bertram); *Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Catalogues of the Books in the Central and Juvenile Lending Departments*, compiled by W. J. Haggerston (Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Printed by Andrew Reid); *Judy's Annual for 1881*, ed. C. H. Ross (Judy Office); *The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1880-81*, by Herbert Fry (Bogue); &c.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of the *Quarterly Review* has an unusually large number of readable articles, foremost among which is a lively and vigorous sketch of the "Camisards," the Huguenots of the seventeenth century in France. A paper on "Art Collections" puts together a good deal of information on this subject which has lately been brought to light; and another on "The Newspaper Press" gives a panoramic view of the journalistic activity of the present day. We can hardly, however, take such an extensive view of literature as to agree with the last writer that "Hardly a day goes by without the appearance in the columns of the daily press of some essay or leading article worthy of a place among the English classics." The best two articles are on classical subjects. One, on "Olympia," gives an excellent account of the recent excavations, and explains them in

reference to the history and topography of Greece; it would serve as an admirable guide-book to an intending traveller. The other, on "Cicero," is a real contribution to the study of Roman history. Political bias in our own time has found in the last days of the Roman Republic a field for illustrating current opinions. Herr Mommsen, Mr. Froude, and Mr. Beesly have all fallen foul of Cicero on different grounds. The present writer, in a sober and scholarly spirit, has gone back to the actual evidence, and taken a survey of Roman politics as they appeared to one living among them. He insists on the value of Cicero's Letters; and his general conclusion is one with which any fair-minded historical critic would agree.

"We have to deal with a man of lively mind, quick to receive impressions, rushing to conclusions, garrulous in expression, and sensitive in reflecting the prevailing temper or drift of opinion. In communing with Atticus he never pauses to correct his utterances or to make his writing self-consistent or plausible. . . . By a fair use of Cicero's Letters we may, if we please, look on the events and the persons of that time as contemporaries saw them—clothed in all the light and shade of immediate presence. . . . It is a mere trick of uncritical laziness to bring sweeping accusations of untrustworthiness against such an authority, and to take refuge in modern conjecture whenever his evidence does not suit our own prepossessions."

THE *Edinburgh Review* has a good sketch of the history of Exeter College, founded on Mr. Boase's *Register of the Rectors, Fellows, and Scholars* recently compiled for the use of the college. The foundation of Bishop Stapledon in 1314, it owed its prosperity to the munificence of Sir William Petre in 1564. Thus doubly connected with Devonshire, it became "the sweet hie and receptacle of our Western wit," as Carpenter called it in his *Geographie*, and the annals of the college are a record of Devonshire worthies. "Records of Early English Adventure" is the title of an article which summarises the results of Mr. Sainsbury's calendar of colonial papers, and brings down the account of English exploits in the East to the time of the Amboyna massacre. A paper on Saint-Simon's recently published *Parallèle des trois premiers Rois bourbons* draws out with great fairness and discrimination the value of that extremely interesting work as placing in a better light, with good evidence, the character of Louis XIII. A slashing article on "Germany, Past and Present," brings remorselessly to light the blots of the political and social life of Germany, its caste system of nobility, the subjection of women, the low view of marriage and the facility of divorce, the deadness of the Lutheran Church, and the absence of any real conception of political liberty. "We have come to the conviction," says the writer,

"that the Germans are an unpractical race—that they have something even Hibernian in their confusion between the relations of means to ends—that they instruct admirably, but educate abominably—have the utmost liberty, or rather licence, in tenets, even to the theorising all tenets away, and the least independence in action—that they doubt before they believe, and generally at the cost of believing anything at all—that they rebel against that indispensable necessity for 'sinful man beneath the sky,' namely, that of taking something for granted as the basis for all sound thought—and yet, in their daily lives, endure patiently the most arbitrary postulates of bureaucratic authority and interference, even to the extent of not daring to cut their own grapes without official permission."

THE chapter on the "Decadence of Catalonia," by Señor Nanot Renart, in the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for September 30, is of more than usual interest. He shows not only the mischiefs of the colonial, home, and international policy of Spain, but also gives proof of the inability of Philip II. at the height of his

power to defend the Catalan coasts from the ravages of Turkish corsairs. Payol y Camps publishes some inedited Roman and Keltiberian coins of Empurias. Elias de Molins continues his historical bibliography of Catalonia; and F. Romero de Castilla y Perosa concludes his extracts from the inventories of Simancas. The present instalment contains an alphabetical list of the principal articles in the "Inventario de Estado de Inglaterra" to 1700. Many of these seem to be of great importance, especially for the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The first portion of a lengthy review of a work on the Asturian Monarchy by M. M. Valdés astonishes us by the reliance of the reviewer on Conde, and his apparent ignorance of the labours of Gayangos, Dozy, and later writers.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BRESSON, L. *Idées modernes: Cosmologie, Sociologie*. Paris: Reinwald.
- KASTLAKE, Lady. Mrs. Grote: a Sketch. Murray. 6s.
- FABER, F. *Histoire du Théâtre français en Belgique*. Paris: Trepo. 37 fr. 50 c.
- FARRER, J. A. *Crimes and Punishment*. Chatto & Windus. 6s.
- FRIBERG, R. *Führ. v. Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben*. Dresden: Baensch. 15 M.
- HEYKING, E. *Führ. v. Zur Geschichte der Handelsbilanztheorie*. 1. Thl. Berlin: Puttkammer. 2 M.
- HOUSAYE, A. *Molière, sa Femme et sa Fille*. Paris: Dentu. 100 fr.
- HUGO, Victor. *L'Ane*. Paris: C. Lévy. 4 fr.
- LABOULAYE, E. *Discours populaires*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- MARIOTTI, F. *Dante e la Statistica delle Lingue*. Milano: Hoepli. 3 fr.
- PETIT DE JULLEVILLE, L. *Histoire du Théâtre en France. Les Mystères*. Paris: Hachette. 15 fr.
- PETITS CHIEFS-D'ŒUVRES des Écrivains du Jour. Paris: Ghio. 3 fr.
- ROMANS (les) grecs. Paris: Garnier Frères.
- SPARK, W. Henry Smart: his Life and Works. Reeves. 10s. 6d.
- STARK, B. *Vorträge u. Aufsätze aus dem Gebiete der Archäologie u. Kunstgeschichte*. Hrsg. v. G. Kinkel. Leipzig: Teubner. 12 M.
- SWITZERLAND: its Scenery and its People. Blackie. 63s.
- THIERRY, E. *Documents sur Le Malade imaginaire*. Estat de la Recette et Despense faite par Ordre de la Compagnie. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 25 fr.
- TROMP, T. H. A. *Navires cuirassés de l'Angleterre, de la France et de l'Allemagne*. Utrecht: Gebr. van der Post. 22s.

THEOLOGY.

- CUNNINGHAM, W. *The Churches of Asia: a Methodical Sketch of the Second Century*. Macmillan. 6s.
- WEBER, F. *System der altsynagogalen palästinischen Theologie*. Aus Targum, Midrasch u. Talmud dargestellt. Hrsg. v. F. Delitzsch u. G. Schneidermann. Leipzig: Dörfling & Franke. 7 M.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BRIEFE U. AKTEN zur Geschichte d. 16. Jahrh. Mit besond. Rücksicht auf Bayerns Fürstenhaus. 2. Bd. Beiträge zur Reichsgeschichte 1552. Bearb. v. A. v. Druffel. München: Rieger. 16 M. 80 Pf.
- DEPREZ, C. *Lazare Hoche d'après sa Correspondance et ses Notes*. Paris: Dumaine. 2 fr. 50 c.
- ESCHER, A. *Schweizerische Münz- u. Geldgeschichte von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart*. 5. Hft. Bern: Dulp. 2 M.
- FOURKRON, H. *Histoire de Philippe II.* T. 2. Paris: Plon.
- GELZER, H. *Sextus Julius Africanus u. die byzantinische Chronographie*. 1. Thl. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
- HARTWIG, O. *Quellen u. Forschungen zur ältesten Geschichte der Stadt Florenz*. 2. Thl. Halle: Niemeyer. 16 M.
- LEWIS, L. de. *L'Université d'Angers du XV^e Siècle à la Révolution française*. T. 1. Angers: Germain & Grassin.
- MEIER, E. *Die Reform der Verwaltungs-Organisation unter Stein u. Hardenberg*. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 9 M.
- MIRABELLI. *Storia del Pensiero romano da Romolo a Costantino*. Vol. I. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 5 fr.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- AGARDH, J. G. *Species, genera et ordines algarum*. Vol. 3. Pars 2. *Morphologia floridarum*. Leipzig: Weigel. 10 M.
- BENCKE, E. W. u. E. COHEN. *Geognostische Beschreibung der Umgegend v. Heidelberg*. 2. Hft. Dyas u. Trias. Strassburg: Trübner. 5 M.
- CANTOR, M. *Vorlesungen üb. Geschichte der Mathematik*. 1. Bd. Von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum J. 1200 n. Chr. Leipzig: Teubner. 20 M.
- FUKUCHI, C. *Lehrbuch der hygienischen Untersuchungsverfahren*. Leipzig: Veit. 16 M.
- PECK, W. O. *Die Pflanzen-Mischlinge*. Ein Beitrag zur Biologie der Gewächse. Berlin: Borntraeger. 11 M.
- GUTHRIE, A. C. L. G. *An Introduction to the Study of Fishes*. A. & C. Black. 24s.
- KOKKOLY, N. V. *Beobachtungen, angestellt am astrophysikalischen Observatorium in Ogyalla*. 2. Bd. Halle: Schmidt. 9 M.

- PREYER, W. *Naturwissenschaftliche Thatsachen u. Probleme*. Berlin: Paetel. 9 M.
- ROUTLEDGE, R. *A Popular History of Science*. Routledge. 12s. 6d.
- SCHROETER, H. *Theorie der Oberflächlichen zweiter Ordnung u. der Raumkurven dritter Ordnung als Erzeugnisse projectivischer Gebilde*. Leipzig: Teubner. 16 M.
- WEINHOLD, A. F. *Physikalische Demonstrationen*. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Quandt & Händel. 6 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- ARCHIMEDIS opera omnia. Cum commentariis Eudocii. E codice Florentino recensuit, latine vertit notisque illustravit J. L. Heiberg. Vol. I. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.
- HILGARD, A. *De Artis grammaticae ab Dionysio Thraee compositae interpretationibus veteribus in singulos commentarios distribuendis*. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.
- HUSCHKE, E. *Die neue oekische Bleitafel u. die peignische Inschrift aus Corinthus*. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- MENANT, J. *Éléments d'Épigraphie assyrienne*. Paris: Imp. Nat.
- PIPER, P. *Die Sprache u. Litteratur Deutschlands bis zum 12. Jahrh.* 1. Thl. *Litteraturgeschichte u. Grammatik d. Althochdeutschen u. Altsächsischen*. Paderborn: Schöningh. 4 M. 50 Pf.
- PRYNE, E. u. A. SOGIN. *Der neu-aramäische Dialekt d. Tür Abdin*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 16 M.
- STEINTHAL, H. *Gesammelte kleine Schriften*. I. Sprachwissenschaftliche Abhandlgn. u. Recensionen. Berlin: Dümmler. 9 M.
- ZINGERLE, W. *Ueb. Raoul de Houdenc u. seine Werke*. Erlangen: Deichert. 1 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW EDITION OF SPINOZA.

5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn: Oct. 27, 1880.

I am requested by the Dutch Spinoza Committee to inform the readers of the ACADEMY that, finding a balance in their hands after payment of all expenses in the matter of the statue lately unveiled at the Hague, the committee have determined to establish a permanent Spinoza Fund. The first application of this fund will be to provide for a new, complete, and carefully revised edition of Spinoza's works. Prof. Land, of Leyden, and Dr. van Vloten will be the joint-editors; and critical or other communications for the purposes of the new edition, or additional contributions to the fund, will be thankfully received by Dr. Campbell, of the Royal Library, the Hague.

F. POLLOCK.

THE OGHAMS.

Settrington: Oct. 23, 1880.

Mr. Abercromby, in his ingenious attempt to explain the order of the Ogham symbols, starts with the assumption that the Ogham order was based on the order of the letters in the Latin alphabet.

This assumption can hardly be admitted, seeing that all available considerations tend to show that it was the Runic Futhorc and not the Latin alphabet with which the inventor of the Oghams must have been familiar.

I have set forth these considerations at some length in my essay on the Runes (*Greeks and Goths*, pp. 114-19). It may here suffice to say that Mr. Abercromby has taken no note of the all-important fact that the Irish Bethluisnion alphabet forms a connecting link between the Ogham alphabet and the Gothic Futhorc, while the absence of any Ogham *u*, and the existence of the unnecessary and unused Ogham symbol for *ng*, point conclusively to the Futhorc as the one European alphabet with which the Oghams can be even plausibly connected. It may be added that Prof. Rhys having shown that the primitive value of the third Ogham was *w*, it follows that the Oghams must have been derived from an alphabet which, like the Futhorc, had distinct symbols for *u* and *w*, which is not the case with the Latin alphabet.

I pass over the arguments which lead to the conclusion that the Oghmic alphabet was of pre-Christian origin, and that it arose, not in Ireland, but in South Wales—considerations which would by themselves be fatal to Mr. Abercromby's theory that it was invented by an Irish monk.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

PRICES FETCHED BY SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS.

United Services College, Bideford, N. Devon:
Oct. 25, 1880.

In your next "Notes and News" you may care to add on the authority of Dibdin (*Bibliomania*, p. 307, ed. 1876) that at a sale in 1678, probably four or five years after book auctions first came into vogue, the Second Folio (1632) fetched 16s., and the Third Folio (1663) £1 8s.

The date, by-the-way, of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fifty Comedies and Tragedies* is 1679, not 1672.

H. A. EVANS.

LONGFELLOW'S "JUGURTHA."—EBENEZER JONES' "DEATH."

Trinity College, Cambridge: Oct. 25, 1880.

Mr. E. W. Gosse, in his review of Mr. Longfellow's *Ultima Thule* in the ACADEMY of October 9, mentions with especial commendation the poem entitled "Jugurtha." The effect of that poem, undoubtedly a fine one, is not inconsiderably impaired by a curious mistake which has not yet been noticed. The first of the two stanzas composing it is as follows:—

"How cold are thy baths, Apollo!
Cried the African monarch, the splendid,
As down to his death in the hollow,
Dark dungeons of death he descended,
Uncrowned, unthroned, unattended.
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!"

As a matter of fact, Jugurtha's exclamation when thrust into the cold, dank prison was "Heracles, how cold your [plural, *ύμῶν*] bath is!" (see Plutarch, *Marius*, c. 12). "Heracles" is the ordinary Greek interjection, not an address to a god. The most natural explanation of this odd mistake seems to be the following. Mr. Longfellow substituted the name of one god for another by a slip of the memory. When Apollo thus replaced Heracles, it was natural to make the further supposition that he was directly addressed, and that the ambiguous "your" was singular. Perhaps, however, some of your readers can trace the mistake farther.

I take this opportunity of suggesting a correction (which I have had long lying by me) in a striking poem of Ebenezer Jones communicated by Mr. W. B. Scott to the ACADEMY of November 16, 1878.

The first three stanzas run—

"I see thee in the churchyard, Death,
And fain would talk with thee,
While still I draw the young man's breath
And still with clear eyes see.
"Thou wilt not make my spirit sink,
Thou wilt not move my fear;
More sad, more blest, I often think,
Are mortal dwellers here.
"Here where the symbols all so fair
With vileness mixed I find;
Where knowledge soothes not and where care
Haunts not the finest mind."

The negative in italics makes nonsense, and is probably due to the "not" of the preceding line. I should suggest that *yet* was intended.

J. P. POSTGATE.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PLOUGH AND WHEEL-CARRIAGE.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg: Oct. 23, 1880.

I have not seen Dr. E. B. Tylor's paper on the origin of the plough and wheel-carriage, and therefore do not know whether he mentions the fact that in the reign of Charles I. ploughs, no doubt of the large double-wheeled kind, were used as carts. In the literature of the time several instances of their use for this purpose are recorded. The only reference, however, to the practice which I can find at the present moment occurs in a quarto pamphlet in the library of Lincoln College, Oxford, entitled *Sir Thomas Fairfax's Proceedings about the Storming*

of Exeter. . . . London, Printed for Matthew Walbank Febr 9, 1645. Here we are told that on "Tuesday last divers ploughs and horses all laden, some with provisions, have been sent out of Launceston Westward. . . ." and on the Friday following "six ploughs more were drawn into the Castle green to be loaded. . . ." (pp. 4, 5).

There is a curious engraving of a wheeled plough in *A Dictionary of Husbandry, Gardening, Trade, Commerce, And all Sorts of Country-Affairs*, the third edition of which was published in two volumes in 1726. R. W. Dickson's *Practical Agriculture*, 1807, vol. i., p. 8, contains two engravings of wheeled ploughs which seem to represent ancient forms. If I am not mistaken, there are some wheeled ploughs in the Agricultural Museum at Utrecht.

MABEL PEACOCK.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROME.

St. Maur, Ventnor: Oct. 25, 1880.

As several false reports have been published in the *Times*, *World*, and other papers in regard to the Archaeological Society at Rome, representing that it was defunct, will you allow me to say that, so far from this being the case, Mr. R. Tighe is now on his way to Rome to hire new lecture-rooms, as the lease of the former has expired, and I am going down to Rome to give a series of lectures on Greek and Roman sculpture, painted vases, and antique gems?

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 1, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Action of Pigments upon Each Other," by Prof. A. H. Church.
TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 8.30 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Bilingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondemos," by Prof. Sayce; "The Inscription of Tarkondemos, and the Monuments from Jerablus, in the British Museum," by Mr. T. Tyler.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, 7.30 p.m. Education Society: "The Curriculum in a Model Middle-Class School," by H. Courthope Bowen.
THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Action of Light, Heat, Moisture, and Air upon Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.
FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 8 p.m. Philological: Spelling Reform Meeting.
8 p.m. Geologists' Association: "The Geologists' Association: its Origin and Progress," by Prof. T. Rupert Jones, President.

SCIENCE.

THE DESCENT OF THE ROUMANIANS.

Ueber die Abstammung der Rumänen. Von Jos. Lad. Pić. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot.)

ALTHOUGH M. Pić writes, avowedly, as a Slave and from the standpoint of race interests, his book betrays so little outward sign of Slav bias, conscious or unconscious, that it might well have been taken for the work of a German or of a Roumanian if it had been anonymous. He runs directly counter to the view which so many ethnologists, of every race and of all shades of thought, have accepted from Roesler, the reviser of Thunmann's half-forgotten theory, according to which the Rouman or Wallach race descends from the remnant of the Latinised aborigines and Roman colonists of Thrace, Moesia, and Macedon, who, having been dispossessed by the Slaves and Bulgarians, and having degenerated in the Dark Ages into a barbarous "herd-folk," began to migrate across the Danube toward the close of the epoch of the Crusades. But it is for the sake of no novel explanation flattering to Slav vanity that M. Pić would have his readers discard this

hypothesis. On the contrary, all he seeks to effect is to rehabilitate the traditional theory of the unbroken continuity of Roman blood and Latin speech in Dacia from the age of Trajan to our own day. He keeps clear of the extravagances of the earlier Slavists, such as that the Thracians and Dacians were Slaves, as well as of those of recent English growth, which make his terrible kinsfolk of the sixth century "a quiet agricultural people," an "inert and unoffending mass," propelled, naked and scarcely armed, on the iron-clad legions of Rome by the cruel Avars. His tone towards the eminent men from whose conclusions he is constrained to dissent is one of sustained moderation and of deference to their just claims to authority; his style is singularly agreeable, and his arrangement is lucid. But when this much has been said it is impossible to accord much further commendation; and it is difficult to extenuate his method when dealing with the evidence upon which his opponents rely—a method which seems to embrace suppression, misrepresentation and relatively extensive mutilation.

Roesler's argument starts from the alleged Latinisation of the Balkan peninsula during the period of unbroken Roman ascendancy—say from B.C. 100 to A.D. 580—and winds up with what may be called the Hungarian evidence, which is conclusive as to the three following facts:—(1) The old Latin nomenclature has vanished utterly from what was Dacia; (2) it has not been replaced by modern Roumanian, but by Slave, German, Magyar and, as Hunfalvy has shown (*Ethnographie*, &c., p. 248), in some instances by Patzinack nomenclature; and (3) while the Hungarian archives abound with references to Wallachs (*Blacchi* and *Olahi*) after 1220, there is no mention of them in any law or charter of earlier date. The passages in which the Byzantine historians and the Latin annalists of the middle crusades speak of Vlachs (*Βλάχοι Βλάχοι*, *Blachi*, *Blas*, *Flacchi*) in various parts of the Balkan region form the connecting links between the two ends of Roesler's chain of reasoning. It is on this central portion of the hostile position that M. Pić's "real attack" has been delivered.

Here are two specimens of the critical tactics which he has not scrupled to employ. Pachymeres (ed. Bonn, ii. 106) makes mention of the removal into Asia Minor of the Vlach population (*Βλάχων*) which, in 1284, reached from Constantinople to beyond Vyzia in the Istandescha Mountains. The cause of the enforced migration of these unfortunates was the fear of the Imperial Government that they might join the Mongols, who were expected to descend from Bulgaria. But M. Pić is nothing daunted even by so direct and seemingly irrefragable a bit of evidence as this. We are not to accept it in the sense Roesler would put on it, because it is "eminently unworthy of belief," and "improbable" (p. 64), in that its author, "in the same breath, says that they [the Vlachs] were probably of the same origin as the Mongols." Unfortunately it is M. Pić's "Bericht," and not that of Pachymeres, that is "eminently unworthy of belief." Indeed, so utterly devoid is it of any shadow of foundation in the original, that the investigator, who had no

need to seek the aid of the Latin "crib" of the "humanist" at the foot of the page, might fail, altogether, to guess how it could have occurred to M. Pić to put such a statement in the mouth of his authority. The explanation is, however, to be found in a gloss, "ac forte originis communione tracti," which (with several others) has been introduced into the loose and verbose paraphrase of Possinus. But M. Pić, who invariably quotes his Byzantines in the Greek, and not, like Karamsin, Thierry, or Schafarik, in the paraphrase (usually from Stritter's compilation), may hardly plead that the "humanist" has led him astray. At p. 104 he proceeds to the free use of the eraser, in order to support putting upon a passage in the travels of Roubrouquis (the monk sent by St. Lewis into Central Asia to ascertain whether the Tartar Chagan had indeed been baptised) a meaning quite the contrary of the true one. In the section headed "Donau-Bulgarien" (p. 86), he admits that Roesler's position cannot be affected unless the frequent mention of Wallachs in Nicetas Choniates' version of the genesis of the "Second Bulgarian Kingdom" (1185–95), and in the contemporary Crusading narratives, and the subsequent use of the title "Imperator Bulgarorum et Blachorum" by Czar John Asen, can be explained away; so he argues that the Wallachs who took part in the War of Independence came from beyond the Danube, and that Czar John took the title of Lord of the *Blachi* because their land (modern Wallachia and Moldavia) was a part of his dominions. The commencement of the next section is, therefore, devoted to discrediting the Hungarian evidence (contemporary chronicles and archives) which makes the last-mentioned region remain a part of the realm of the Cumans up to the appearance of the Mongol invaders of the thirteenth century. To this end are cited Rabbi Petachia; the Arabian geographer, Edrisi; Plano Carpini, whom the Pope sent to the Tartar Khan on an errand similar to that of Roubrouquis in 1245; as well as the last-named writer, who is made to say (when reckoning from east to west) that the rule of the Bulgarian Czars extended "at this side of the Danube as far as the Don, and at the other side until near Constantinople" (pp. 103, 104). The Latin original is given (note 7, p. 104) as follows:—

"Ab orificio Tanais versus occidentem usque ad Danubium versus Constantinopolim, Blakia, quae est terra Asani . . ."

But according to the source M. Pić professes to quote—the *Recueil des Voyages*, &c., publié par la Société de Géographie, Paris, 1824, &c., iv. 216, it should read thus:—

"Ab orificio Tanais versus occidentem usque ad Danubium totum est eorum, etiam ultra Danubium, versus Constantinopolim, Blakia quae (ae) est terra Asani et minor Bulgaria usque in Sclavoniam omnes solvunt eis tributum."

The "eorum" and "eis" of the portions of the passage which are restored in italics do not refer to "Blakia" and "minor Bulgaria" ("the lands of Asan"), but to the Mongols of the "Golden Horde"! And, so far from supporting M. Pić's contention (that the Cumans had abandoned Moldo-Wallachia by the end of the twelfth

century), Plano Carpini (*cap. ult.*, § 14) says expressly that their land, "Comania," was bounded on the west by Hungary, as does Roubrouquis in his description of Cumania (*Recueil*, &c., iv. 248). It is almost superfluous to say that Petachia and Edrisi have no bearing on the question at issue. Our further duty will best be discharged by sending M. Pič's readers to Roesler and Hunfalvy, who supply the materials for the answer at almost every point he raises. We might specially commend the Hungarian *savant's* explanation of the true evidential value belonging to the frequent recognition in Hungarian mediaeval documents of claims to privileges and exemptions purporting to flow from certain supposed laws of the "Holy King" (St. Stephen), which are never expressly recited. This is merely to be regarded as the operation of a current legal fiction, which affected to trace all "prescriptive" rights and "customary laws" to some supposed lost code of the Apostle-King (*Ethnographie*, &c., p. 354). If this fact be borne in mind little weight will attach to M. Pič's long argument—from the mass of Hungarian materials he has collected at pp. 113-220—for the presence of Wallachs in Hungary in the ages of St. Stephen and Arpad. M. Pič scarcely attempts to deal with the philological side of the controversy in a serious spirit in the few pages (chiefly 201-5) which he is able to spare to it. The oral testimony of anonymous witnesses is not generally looked upon as belonging to the modern scientific method; yet two of M. Pič's six authorities are "Prof. H. . . ." and "Prof. B. . . ."; and it is surely possible to find evidence as to the resemblances or divergences of the Rouman of Bucharest and Jassy and the tongue of the Koutzo-Vlachs of the Pindus of a later date than that of Demetrius Cantemir (*ob.* 1723).

A. R. FAIRFIELD.

Apulei de deo Socratis Liber. Edidit Chr. Lütjohann. (Programme of Greifswald University, 1878, No. 103.)

THE editor of this excellent monograph, whose earlier work, *Commentationes Propterianae*, was published at Kiel in 1869, and is now out of print, has here given us a careful recension of the text of Apuleius' short treatise on the demon of Socrates, based on two MSS., one (M) at Munich (No. 621), the other at Florence (Marcianus 284). M. Lütjohann's work is purely critical, but the criticism seems to us of the best kind, as might be expected from a pupil of Ribbeck, therefore ultimately of Ritschl. The text and *apparatus criticus* occupy twenty-one pages; nineteen more discuss the MSS., the sources of corruption, and the best means of restoration. Short as the treatise is, it is interesting enough to have attracted the curiosity of some of the greatest philologists, including Casaubon and Lipsius. One emendation by the former is so brilliant and far-reaching as to deserve special mention. Apuleius is quoting the passage from the beginning of the *Phaedrus* where Socrates is warned by the demonic sign, *ne prius transcenderet illius amnis modicum fluentum quam increpitu inclinatum amore retinendu placasset*.

So the MSS. Casaubon thus corrects: *ne prius transcenderet illius amnis modicum fluentum quam increpitu indignatum Amorem recinendo placasset*—had appeased Love by a palinode. The editor has besides had the advantage of a valuable article on the work in the *Hermes* by Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, the son-in-law of Mommsen, and he has made some excellent emendations of his own. Anybody who wishes to learn *in petto* the principal *modi operandi* established by modern criticism for the restitution of a corrupted text would do well to buy this small and unpretending programme, which seems to us to contain more wisdom than many larger volumes, and presents the treatise of Apuleius for the first time unencumbered by the additaments of interpolators.

Hazardous as it is to contend with correctors of such eminence as have employed their ingenuity on the *de deo Socratis*, I venture to propose two emendations of passages where M. Lütjohann has not satisfied me. § 29, *Neque enim pro maiestate deum caelestium fuerit ut eorum quisquam uel Hannibali somnium pingat uel Flaminio hostiam conroget uel Atto Nauio aem uelificet uel Sibyllae fatiloquia uersificet*. Salmasius altered *pingat* to *tingat*, which ignores the critical fact that the corresponding verbs in the following clauses are none of them simple but complex, *uelificet*, *uersificet*, *not mittat*, *inspiret*. Hence I would retain *pingat* and change *conroget* to *conruget*, a word which would well express the wrinkling up or corrugated appearance which the entrails often presented on examination. The other depends on a not uncommon abbreviation in MSS. which seems to have escaped M. Lütjohann. § 48, *Verum haec omnis distributio eorum daemonum fuit, qui quondam in corpore numero fuere*. Goldbacher omits *numero*; Lütjohann changes it to *nostro*. I think the final *e* of *corpore* represents the mediaeval abbreviation of *-is*, and would read *in corporis numero*, in the same sense as perhaps *sideris in numerum*, "counted, ranked as bodies, corporeal."

R. ELLIS.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

IMPORTANT news has just been received from Col. Prejevalsky, who, having finished his business at Sining-fu, at the end of March started for the Hwang-Ho, which he struck at the small valley of Gomi, the farthest inhabited district on the river. The Hwang-Ho, which there has a breadth of about 150 yards and a rapid current, at this point makes a sudden bend from north-east to east, flowing at an elevation of 8,000 feet between fairly well-wooded banks. After spending ten days in the Gomi valley, the expedition proceeded up the river, but found its progress much impeded by ravines running down to the river bank, which, from the precipitous nature of their sides, were crossed with difficulty. In one of these vast crevasses, some eighty-seven miles beyond Gomi, there were forests abounding with birds, among which were numerous blue pheasants. Of these Col. Prejevalsky secured several specimens for his collections. Rhubarb was also met with here in large quantities, and it was noted that the old roots were extraordinarily large. After crossing a number of the ravines and a sandy plain besides, the party arrived at the confluence of the Churmysh, there about a hundred yards broad. This proved to be the farthest limit to which they could push their explorations, for,

having no means of constructing a raft, they found it impossible to cross the Churmysh, and, had they been able to do so, Col. Prejevalsky, after careful and extended reconnoissances, reluctantly came to the conclusion that he would be unable to get his camels, mules, and horses over the huge mountain range which stretches along the course of the Hwang-Ho. He therefore returned to the Gomi valley, from which, after a march of forty miles, he reached a place on the Hwang-Ho called in his letter Hui-dé. Here he intended to spend part of July and August in natural-history investigations, and then to go northwards to Cheibsen to finish his former explorations there. Col. Prejevalsky is of opinion that the sources of the Hwang-Ho can only be reached through Thibetan territory, and he expresses strong doubts whether the river makes such a decided curve in its upper course as has commonly been assigned to it by cartographers. He is able, however, to affirm positively that such a curved line does not exist in the one hundred and seventy miles which he has lately explored. At the end of his letter he announces his intention of reaching Alashan about September 1.

In a letter dated September 24 M. de Ujfalvy has informed the French Geographical Society of his arrival at Omsk, adding that, as postal communications are suspended between Orenburg and Tashkend, he and his companions will be obliged to follow the Siberian route into Turkistan. He proposes to travel by way of Semipalatinsk, Sergiopol, and Veroye.

PÈRE BRUCKER has just published at Lyons (Pitrat aîné) a brochure of considerable interest on the subject of the geographical positions which were determined in 1756 by two Jesuit missionaries in Eastern Turkistan and Djungaria. The essay in question is based on two unpublished letters of Pères Amiot and Gaubil.

A LETTER just received from Dr. Schweinfurth states that Herr Buchta, a young Austrian traveller, has lately returned to Cairo from a journey through the Soudan to the Victoria Nyanza on a photographic and artistic expedition, and that he gives terrible accounts of the open manner in which the slave-trade was carried on at Khartum and on the Upper Nile, attributing the present lamentable state of things to the departure of Col. Gordon.

MGR. COMBONI has left Rome this week for Central Africa.

THE French Geographical Society have learned that Dr. Lenz on August 10 had reached Aruan, a hundred and sixty miles, or six days' march, from Timbuktú. Aruan is the place near which Major Laing was murdered fifty-six years ago.

COL. FLATTERS left Paris on October 14 to resume his explorations in connexion with the survey for the projected Trans-Sahara Railway, and is accompanied by Capt. Masson as second in command of the expedition, which is expected to leave Wargla about November 15. Their present intention appears to be to travel by way of Amadghor to Sakatu, the chief town of the principal Negro kingdom of the Soudan. At Wargla they will be joined by a number of the Hoggar Tuaregs, in pursuance of an arrangement made with their chiefs in the spring, and this, it may be hoped, will secure the party from molestation.

M. OLIVIER PASTRÉ, whose journey in the Futa Jallon highlands in West Africa we have before referred to, returned to Marseilles on October 13, and will shortly give an account of his explorations before the Geographical Society there.

DR. PAVY, who went out with Capt. Howgate's Arctic expedition in the *Gulnare*, was landed at Rittenbank in Greenland instead of at Cape Alexander in Smith Sound, which he

hoped to have reached but for the breakdown of the steamer, his object being to explore Northern Greenland. He had taken with him two years' supplies, and had permission to make use of the stores left behind by Sir George Nares' expedition. He will now remain for the winter at Rittenbank, and occupy himself with natural-history investigations.

THE Russian expedition under Prof. Wagner, in the White Sea, have been actively engaged during the past summer in studying the fauna and flora of the coast and adjacent islands, and some of the party have also devoted much attention to the manners and customs, traditions, and general condition of the inhabitants.

THE Queensland papers state that a large river has lately been discovered a few miles from Schnapper Island, near Cooktown; it flows between banks covered with scrub and with a large quantity of cedar and another tree supposed to be ebony.

THE Lisbon Geographical Society have announced their intention of founding sections in various places similar to that which has already been established at Rio de Janeiro.

THE Institut Géographique International of Berne has commenced the preparation of a statistical account of the geographical societies of the world.

THE Danish Government are stated to have placed the sum of £1,200 at the disposal of the Copenhagen Geographical Society to enable them to take part in the International Congress of Geography to be held at Venice next autumn.

M. MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY writes from Queensland to the *Golos* acknowledging receipt of the sum of £606 sterling collected by that journal in his behalf. The collection was occasioned by intelligence, which now appears to have been exaggerated, that the distinguished explorer was suffering extreme privations owing to the want of funds. M. Maklay expresses himself as sincerely grateful for the liberality of his countrymen, but refuses to consider the remittance in any other light than as a loan which he hopes soon to refund to the subscribers. He states that both the Government and private individuals in Queensland have done their best to facilitate his scientific labours. Part of the old city museum of Brisbane had been set apart for the carrying out of his anatomical researches; and, among other concessions, the bodies of three criminals who had been executed—a Chinese, a Malay, and an Australian respectively—had been handed over to him. He had successfully photographed the crania of these representative types. In August, M. Maklay was living at the Governor's residence, engaged in reviewing and arranging his diary and the notes of his last Melanesian journey, as well as in collecting materials for a monograph on the comparative anatomy of the pouch-bearing animals of Australia.

At the last meeting of the Paris Geographical Society it was announced that M. G. Revoil had left Aden for Meraya, on the Somal coast, where he proposes to devote two months to the exploration of the flora and fauna. The rainy season he will spend at Karkar, in the interior of the Mejerin country. It had been his intention to push forward to Ugadin, the capital of the Dolbahante Somal; but he is told by his guides that the Wadi Nogal forms an impassable obstacle during the rains, the country being flooded for miles, and the swamps exhaling poisonous miasmata equally destructive to men and animals. M. Revoil speaks gratefully of the sympathy extended to him by the English authorities at Aden.

GREAT preparations are making for the forthcoming International Geographical Congress

which is to meet at Venice in September 1881. The exhibition will be held in the Palazzo Ducale. The Italian Government has placed a credit of £2,000 at the disposal of the Italian Geographical Society. Denmark has granted £1,200 to the Geographical Society of Copenhagen for the same purpose; and Turkey has hastened to appoint a delegate in the person of M. Synvet, a Greek! The Geographical Congress will open three days after the close of a Geological Congress to be held at Bologna; and the Industrial Exhibition at Milan will remain open until the close of September in order that the numerous foreign visitors expected may profit by it.

PROFS. WAGNER, BOGDANOF, TSENKOVSKY, and the other members of the Russian Arctic expedition have now returned to Moscow. Their field of exploration was the Kola Peninsula, and the Solovetsk Islands, in the Gulf of Onega. They paid particular attention to the flora and fauna, and have brought together a valuable collection.

PETERMANN'S *Mittheilungen* publish a detailed map of Dar Fur, compiled by Col. A. M. Mason-Bey from surveys made by himself and other officers of the Egyptian staff. A list of astronomical positions is appended to the accompanying article, from which we learn that El Fasher lies in lat. $13^{\circ} 36' 27''$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 23' 45''$ E. Col. Mason's determination of the longitude of El Fasher agrees very nearly with that made by Col. Prout ($25^{\circ} 24' 6''$ E.); but it appears to us as if the longitude of both were dependent upon that of Khartum being $32^{\circ} 54'$, in which case El Fasher must be shifted $17'$ to the west. Col. Mason's map will prove very acceptable, for the publications of the Egyptian staff are not easily to be procured. The same number of the *Mittheilungen* contains a map of Eastern Roumelia, exhibiting the new administrative divisions.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Porcelain Clays of Japan.—So much interest is now taken by Europeans in the porcelain industries of Japan that it becomes desirable to possess exact information as to the composition of the clays and other raw materials employed in this manufacture. Prof. Wurtz, who, a year or two ago, examined some of the so-called porcelain clays used at Arita, found that they were no clays at all in the scientific sense of the term, and hence drew the startling conclusion that the Japanese porcelain is not prepared from china-clay. Many other analyses, however, have been made by Prof. R. W. Atkinson, formerly of University College, London, and now of the University of Tokio. These analyses, which have lately been published by the Asiatic Society of Japan, do not, on the whole, bear out the views of Prof. Wurtz. At any rate they show that the composition of some of the clays of Japan is very similar to that of ordinary Kaolin. One of the Satsuma clays, for example, contains 51.79 per cent. of silica, 30.91 of alumina, and 11.74 of combined water. It is true, however, that some of the other analyses agree with those of Wurtz; indeed, one of them shows as much as 81.86 per cent. of silica. But, notwithstanding such analyses, it is clear that true porcelain-clay is used by some at least of the Japanese potters.

UNDER the title of *The Abbotts' Farm; or, Practice with Science*, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are preparing for publication a work by Prof. Tanner, the Examiner in the Principles of Agriculture under the Government Department of Science, in which the practical advantages are considered which are likely to arise from the numerous classes now being established throughout the kingdom for instruction in agricultural science.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD announces for publication in November *Prehistoric Europe: a Geological Sketch*, by Dr. James Geikie, F.R.S.; a fourth edition of *The Coal-Fields of Great Britain*, by Edward Hull, F.R.S.; and *Life and her Children: Glimpses of Animal Life from the Amoeba to the Insects*, by Arabella B. Buckley. He has likewise in preparation *Index Geographicus Indicus: a Gazetteer of India*, by J. F. Barnes; *The Flora of Algeria, considered in Relation to the Physical History of the Mediterranean Region and Supposed Submergence of the Sahara*, by W. Mathews; and *Water Supply of England and Wales: its Geology, Underground Circulation, Surface Distribution, and Statistics*, by C. E. de Rance. Among new maps we are promised the Palestine Exploration Fund Ordnance Map of Western Palestine, and a reduction of the same; Old and New Testament Maps of Western Palestine, edited by Trelawney Saunders; a new edition of the Large School Map of the British Isles; an Extra-Large School Map of England and Wales; a Library Map of England and Wales; a Wall Map of London; the Sunday School Map of Bible Lands; and a Map of the Malay Peninsula.

THE death is announced of Prof. Benjamin Pierce, F.R.S., an American mathematician of great natural powers. Deceased, who was widely known in connexion with the discovery of Neptune, had charge of the United States Coast Survey from 1867 to 1874, and was the author of various text-books and memoirs. He had attained his seventy-second year.

AT the annual meeting of the London Mathematical Society, on November 11, Mr. Merrifield, the retiring president, proposes to put his valedictory address in the form of "Considerations respecting the Translation of Series of Observations into Continuous Formulae." The following changes in the council are proposed:—Mr. S. Roberts to be president; Dr. Hirst and Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher to be vice-presidents; and Mr. Merrifield, treasurer. Prof. H. J. S. Smith and Mr. R. F. Scott have been nominated in the room of Lord Rayleigh and Mr. Leudesdorf, who retire.

American Journal of Mathematics. Vol. III. No. 1. In this number—which is published, like its predecessor, six months after the date on the cover—there are but four articles. Mr. Stringham, leaving the "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd" limits of ordinary space, writes upon "Regular Figures in n -dimensional Space." A fact we cull is that "four-dimensional space may be built up with either hexadekahedroids or ikosatetrahedroids." The author points out that the methods he has used are extremely liable to errors which might greatly modify his conclusions. The paper (fourteen pages), which is somewhat hard reading, is illustrated by two full-page plates of figures. "On the Algebra of Logic" (forty-three pages) is an instalment by Mr. C. S. Peirce. As logicians may like to have the divisions of this logical article in a mathematical journal, we give them here. There are three chapters—1. Syllogistic (derivation of logic, syllogism, and dialogism, forms of propositions, algebra of the copula); 2. The Logic of Non-Relative Terms (the internal multiplication and the addition of logic, the resolution of problems in non-relative logic); 3. The Logic of Relatives (individual and simple terms, relatives, relations connected by transposition of relate and correlate, classification and composition of relatives, method in the algebra of relatives, the general formulae for relatives—(1) distribution formulae, (2) association formulae). Previous papers by our author are "On the Classification of Arguments" (1867) and the "Logic of Relatives" (1870); in the latter are considered the systems of De Morgan, Boole, Jevons, Schröder, and McColl. In his second chapter (§ 2) he proposes a method "which per-

haps is simpler and certainly is more natural than any of the others"—i.e., of the four last-named writers. The third article (thirty-two pages) is by the editor, "On Certain Ternary Cubic-Form Equations." Of the mathematics we need note no more than that in it Dr. Sylvester gives "An Exact Proof of the Scalar Law of Squares." He employs the word *spread* as if he were not aware that it has already been used in the sense in which he uses it—see Henrici's *Geometry*. If we mistake not, the late Prof. Clifford first appropriated it for geometrical purposes. There are, as usual, many new terms; the author draws attention to the fact that the theory of residuation was originally brought by him before the Mathematical Society (though only in a verbal form), and applied by him to curves of all orders and not only to cubics; this statement he makes in view of what is said upon the subject in Dr. Salmon's *Higher Plane Curves*. The closing eight pages continue Mr. H. A. Rowland's paper "On the General Equations of Electro-Magnetic Action, with Application to a New Theory of Magnetic Attractions, and to the Theory of the Magnetic Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of Light."

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

In the last number of the *Revue de Philologie* (July 1880), Weil discusses afresh the recently discovered fragment of the *Europa*. He now inclines to the opinion that the two fragments form part of one passage, and that the whole is to be attributed to Aeschylus, not to one of his imitators. Notes on Aeschylus and Sophocles are contributed by van Herwerden; Riemann continues the publication of his collection of the MSS. of Livy; and in a second article on the Athenian archons Jules Nicole argues that the archons were chosen by lot, the bad consequences of this system being, however, modified by a limitation of the choice of candidates to those who offered themselves for the post. The volume concludes with an account of recent philological reviews and publications in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, and France.

THE *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich*, edited by Benndorf and Hirschfeld (Jahrgang 4, Heft 1), opens with the first of a series of studies on the history of Greek artists by W. Klein. The author argues in favour of the hypothesis that there was an elder Praxiteles and an elder Scopas, both of whom flourished in the fifth century B.C., and discusses the question of what works can be assigned to each artist. Benndorf ("Zur Venus von Milo") argues that the *Venus* of Tralles and the *Venus* of Milo are probably copies to be traced ultimately to one original. R. Schneider gives an account of eight plates representing statues and wall-paintings discovered in the Farnese gardens on the Palatine in the years 1722-28. Hoernes reports upon Roman antiquities recently discovered in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Schneider, Gomperz, and Gurlitt on the excavations made at Dodona in 1879; Maionica upon those at Ronchi and Aquileja; and Benndorf upon those at Ossero. Gurlitt continues his account of the bronzes in the Trau collection, and Kubitschek and Bruns mid report on the epigraphical results of a journey between Esseg and Mitrovica.

Mr. C. J. LYALL, of the Bengal Civil Service, has published in *brochure* form the whole of the article on Hindustāni prepared by him for the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, but thought by the editor to be too detailed and minute for insertion there *in extenso*. The present title is *Sketch of the Hindustāni Language*, and the publishers are Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh. When we consider the number of exceedingly

minute and detailed dissertations on less important subjects more familiar to Western readers which form so considerable a portion of the *Encyclopaedia*, the exclusion of this careful essay shows the slight estimation in which Oriental philology is still held, or is supposed to be held, in England. Mr. Lyall, in about fifty small octavo pages, has given a clear and concise summary of the results—so far as they affect Hindustāni—arrived at by the new and promising school of historical philologists in India, and more especially by Beames, Hörnle, Kellog, and Trumpp. The relations in which the many dialects of different times and districts included under the convenient, but not strictly accurate, term Hindustāni, stand to each other, are first of all shortly summarised; then the phonetic changes from Sanskrit to Hindi, either through or independently of Prakrit, are indicated in detail; and, finally, the growth of the earlier and of the present forms of nominal and verbal inflections is traced and explained. This little work may be especially commended to the notice of those students of modern European philology who have not time to investigate more fully the curiously instructive parallel between the language-history of the two continents of India and Europe. It only deals, it is true, with a part of the Indian side of the picture, but it indicates very fairly the assistance which Western philologists may derive, not only from the comparative philology of Sanskrit and the dead languages of the West, but also from a comparison of those processes of growth or of decay which have resulted in the modern languages of Western Europe and of Northern India.

Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie. Hrsg. von der Gesellschaft für deutsche Philologie in Berlin. Erster Jahrgang, 1879. (Berlin: Calvary.) We have here the first instalment of what promises to be a very useful undertaking—a general view of what has been done in Germanic philology during each year. The report gives a full—as far as possible, exhaustive—list of all books and articles in periodicals bearing on the subject which have any scientific value, classed under the various heads of general grammar, dialects, antiquities, mythology, &c., and the separate languages, Gothic, Old High German, &c., the publications relating to each language being subdivided under the heads of dictionaries, grammars, texts, &c. Each work is followed by an analysis of its contents, with occasional criticisms. Here the reader will feel the want of a more definite limitation both of the analyses and the criticisms. The latter ought either to be entirely omitted, or else a definite opinion expressed on the value of each work, the latter being evidently the proper course. As it is, too much room has been left for the individual freaks and fancies of the compilers of the report. Thus the scientifically important Icelandic Reader of Wimmer is only just mentioned, with a reference to the various reviews, and dismissed in a few lines, while the far less valuable Reader of Vigfússon and Powell has nearly a page of detailed analysis, but not a word of warning. Other books, which are certainly not worse, are severely handled—as, for instance, Brenner's *Angelsächsische Sprachproben*. Often, too, as in the notice of Skeat's *Anglo-Saxon Gospel of St. John*, some detail is picked out and discussed at length. The amount of space to be given to each work ought to be settled beforehand on definite principles, according to its relative importance, no notice exceeding a certain maximum, and its essential features should be described with a brief expression of opinion as to its value, all dwelling on details being avoided.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Oct. 14.)

PROF. MAYOR, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Postgate read remarks on points arising out of the following passages of Propertius:—I. xvi. 29; III. (iv.) xxiv. 7;

et color est totiens roseo collatus Eo.

In this and a large number of passages the dictionaries wrongly take *Eous* in the sense of "morning star." The use of the word as a subst. is even in poetry extremely limited. It does not occur in the following poets:—Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Juvenal, Martial, Seneca, Petronius, nor, of course, in Plautus or Terence. In early Greek *Ἠώς*, *Ἀῖώς*, is used of the "morning star" either by itself or more commonly in antithesis to *Ἑρμῆς*, *ἀστὴρ* being usually inserted, though it is omitted first in Aristotle. Nic. Eth. I. 1. 13, in Plotinus (I. 6. 4, Creuzer p. 104. 11), and the later Anthology (Jacobs Appendix 329. 2 an epitaph on one Crescentina). In Latin we can distinguish two uses (i) where it="the morning star" and is opposed to the evening star. Catull. 61. 40 (compare Plat. Anth. Gr. 7. 670, Anth. Gr. 5. 201, and in Lat. Columell. 10. 291, Avien. Phaen. 166), Helvius Cinna Serv. Virg. G. 1. 288 copied by Auson. Ros. 45; Claudian l. c. Hence it is used (ii) of the "morning star" as typical of the dawn and for the 'dawn' itself: Virg. G. 1. 288, A. 3. 588, II. 4. primo E. and Stat. Silv. 4. 1. 4; Prop. I. c. roseo E. cf. Lucan 2. 720 non idem Eoi color aetheris, Auson. Eph. 12. roseus E., Rutil. It. 1. 430 roseo E. equo (cf. *rutilus* E. Auson. Ros. l.c., with which cf. Ov. M. 5. 440); gelido E. Stat. Th. 4. 40; Val. Fl. 7. 23 tenui candescere limen E.; Sil. It. 11. 511, Aus. Grip. 26. Perhaps the Greek use of *Ἠώς* for "morning" may have helped the transition. iv. (v.) xi. 17 sqq., 37 sqq., 40.—Mr. Lewis read a paper from Dr. Hayman, on Mr. Paley's pamphlets, "On Post-Epic Words in Homer," and "Quintus Smyrnaeus."—Prof. Mayor observed that he had found an example of the phrase *hemina sanguinis* (on which he lately read a paper before the society) in Greek in *ἑστὴς αἷματος* Epictet. 1. 9. 33.

FINE ART.

The Cave Temples of India. By James Fergusson, D.C.L., &c., and James Burgess, F.R.G.S., &c. Printed and Published by order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THE Cave Temples of India form a series of over one thousand examples. No other country in the world possesses such a magnificent group of rock-cut monuments. The "City of Caverns" at Inkerman would appear insignificant beside a single collection of the Indian caves, such as those of Ajanta or Elura; even the elaborate architecture of Petra would seem as nothing if placed beside the Kailasa of Elura—the Kailasa being a vast mass of labour the result of which entitles the temple to rank high among the wonders of the world. It would be no exaggeration to say that if all the rock-cut temples known to exist in other parts of the globe were added to the Indian ones, they would form but a very small practical increase to the number. This is on the supposition that the Afghanistan caves are excluded. As yet we do not know exactly their full extent; it is only known that they are numerous, and, being Buddhist, when properly explored they will be classed among those belonging to India, and will thus still further augment the size of the group. The period during which the people of India were given to making these excavations is now stated as being a little over ten centuries, beginning about 250 B.C. and ending about 800 A.D.

This estimate is very close to the possible limits of the case, and may be accepted as correct. The value of these numerous remains is now beginning to be understood. In India written history is fragmentary and imperfect, more so than in almost any other country. As if to illustrate the law of compensation, no other people has left such a multitude of ancient monuments, and so far these, to a certain extent, supply the place of more definite records. The Cave Temples, not only from their number, but from their being better preserved than built structures, and from their higher antiquity, will be of great service in the future to all who make a study of the history or the literature of Hindostan. In the Cave Temples of India, Mr. Fergusson says, we have

"either carved in stone or painted on plaster as complete a series of contemporary illustrations as could almost be desired of the rise, progress, and decline of Buddhism during the whole of the 1,000 years in which it existed as an important religion of India. We have also a continuation of the series illustrating the mode in which the present religious forms of India grew out of former faiths, and took the shapes in which they now exist in almost every part of India" (Introduction, p. xxix.).

It is doubtful whether a similar extent of character could be ascribed to the ancient remains of Greece or Egypt; and here we have an indication of the value of the work under consideration. In the sculptures and paintings of the Cave Temples of India, the costumes, as well as the manners and customs, can be made out even better than if we had only the descriptions of them in written documents. The mythologies of the Buddhists, Jains, and Brahmans are all delineated in the solid rock, with representations of their rites and ceremonies, as well as the symbols which they used as emblematic of their faiths. The purpose for which the different forms of caves were excavated gives us an insight into the religious life and the aspirations of the various worshippers. We can trace the art of India in most of its forms, and we have all but a complete history of the architecture through each of its developments. The whole series of caves may be said to form an illustrated history of India during the period of their excavation; and it is a history which will be of the highest value to all students who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the past in that region of the world.

The Cave Temples of India, it will be easily understood, are too numerous, and contain too great a variety of details connected with them, to make it possible that an exhaustive account could be put into one volume. To illustrate this, we need only refer to Elephanta, and compare the amount of illustration it receives in this new book with what has already been done by Mr. Burgess in his own work especially devoted to that temple alone—the one containing a plan and a small wood-cut, and the other giving as many as twenty-three illustrations, ten of which are photographs. Many volumes will yet be demanded to give all that is to be desired on this subject, and time will no doubt produce them. *The Cave Temples of India* is up to the present the most complete work we have treating of

all the Caves; and it has the singular merit of being the production of the two men living best qualified to write on the subject. Mr. Fergusson has devoted a long life to the study of Indian architecture, and Mr. Burgess has been for many years past engaged officially on the exploration and surveying of the caves of Western India. The book contains over five hundred pages; one hundred and sixty pages forming the first part, on the Eastern Caves, are written by Mr. Fergusson; the remainder, forming the larger portion of the work, is on the Western Caves, by Mr. Burgess, who, with his assistants, has produced the plates, extending to ninety-nine in number. The whole of the text has been gone over by each of the authors, of which fact we have evidence in the notes, thus giving a double guarantee against errors. The volume, although not pretending to exhaust the wide field of which it treats, forms a very comprehensive guide to the Rock-cut Temples of India. It is by far the most complete production which has yet appeared, limiting itself to what its title implies; and its accuracy will make it a work of reference and authority in the future.

As Mr. Fergusson deals with the history of the caves, his part of the work will, perhaps, be of greater interest to the general reader. It is a long time since Mr. Fergusson pointed out the probability that it was by ascetics living in woods and among rocks that natural caves were first used as hermitages, and this led in time to the excavation of such places. The groups of caves at Barabar, and Rajgir, near Gaya, in Behar, owe their singular importance to their being illustrations of this beginning. Here the wondrous Cave Temples of India, which have excited so much astonishment, can be traced to their origin. Many wild speculations will be found in books about these mysterious caves. Anything dark or profound, unknown ceremonies, or mystic rites, have been generally traced to the East, and enthusiastic writers have almost always pointed to the Cave Temples of India as the most probable source where they originated. Whoever cares to devote a little study has now the means ready at hand by which a knowledge of the whole subject may be easily acquired. Not only the first beginning of rock-cut shrines, but the complete history of them, will be found worked out by Mr. Fergusson—an achievement, the result of many years' devotion, in which he evolved the chronological order of the caves from their styles of architecture long before Mr. Burgess came upon the Badami inscription, which has turned up at the end, like a lost document in a novel, to confirm what we all recognised. The oldest caves of the Behar group are natural recesses in the rock, more or less excavated; these are all traditionally connected with Buddha or his immediate followers, who are said to have lived in them. The first caves, which are complete excavations, are small when compared with the Western examples of a later date, and are almost without any architectural features. They have inscriptions on them, and the date of the Sudama Cave is B.C. 252, or the twelfth year of Asoka's reign; the Gopi, or Milkmaid's Cave, is about B.C. 214, in the time

of Asoka's grandson, Dasaratha. The inscription in this last states also the purpose for which the cave was formed, that having been on Dasaratha's accession to the throne, and the place was to be "a hermitage for the most devoted *Bhadantas* [Buddhist ascetics]." These Behar caves, being over thirty feet long, are rather too large in their accommodation for a single ascetic—the space, according to Hardy, allowed in Ceylon for a Buddhist monk being only twelve spans by seven; hence, Mr. Fergusson naturally thinks that they must have been fitted up as chapels, and, some of them having a circular apartment at the end, it does not seem a rash assumption to suppose that they contained Dagobas. Most probably the ascetics lived and slept in these places, for it is clearly enough established that they were called "hermitages." The caves in the Jelalabad region have a very marked resemblance to the Behar ones, and they have generally a rude recess on one side, which would exactly suit as the sleeping quarters of the resident monk, this in itself almost implying that the cave was fitted up as a shrine. While alluding to the Afghanistan caves, it may be mentioned that their walls lean inwards—most of them are in such a decayed state that this could not be affirmed of them all, but, in more than one case where the original plaster still exists, this point is unmistakeable. This will go a long way to confirm Mr. Fergusson's guess that the walls of the Behar caves will be found to be of that form. In the Western Caves we have the Vihara Cave, with its separate cells all round a central hall, forming a monastery, as the name *Vihara* is understood to mean; and the Chaitya Cave, which might be described as the Buddhist cathedral. These two distinctly marked forms of caves are found entirely separate, and are of a later date than the simpler character of the Behar caves. In the Western examples a history of progress and change is equally visible. The early ones are plain and almost destitute of ornament. By degrees a more ornate style begins; sculptures make their appearance, and at last an elaborate system of carved and painted decoration is the result. Even changes in faith and ritual can be traced. In the earlier sculptures no figure of Buddha himself is to be found; this was when the Hinayana, or "Little Vehicle," was followed; at a later time a more elaborate system of doctrine and rites, known as the Mahayana, or "Great Vehicle," came into repute, and with this change figures of Buddha in a number of conventional forms were introduced, and their existence among the sculptures of the caves becomes one of the indications of their place in the chronological order.

The Rathas of Mahavallipur, although not strictly cave temples, have too important a bearing, not only on the caves, but also on the origin of Indian architecture, to be overlooked. The Rathas are monolithic, and were sculptured out of some boulders on the beach a few miles south of Madras. The popular Hindu legend is that they were the work of the Panch Pandu Ke Bhair, to whom all wonderful things are ascribed in India. Their date is supposed to be about A.D. 700, and in these

monuments we have preserved the early forms of wooden architecture. With good representations of the Mahavallipur Rathas, and the sculptures on the Bharhut and Sanchi Topes, an artist, if he wished to paint a picture that would be historically correct, could now realise on canvas a city close to the time when Buddha lived. Mr. Fergusson's identification, by means of these Rathas, of the simulated cells, derived from the actual cells, of the older wooden Viharas, which have continued to the present day as merely architectural features of the modern Dravidian style, thereby explaining to us the origin of the high pyramidal Gopuras or gateways of the temples of Southern India, and at the same time the model for the plan of the Vihara Caves, is clear and satisfactory. We now not only know the external appearance of the buildings in the early days of Buddhism, but we also know their internal structure. In the Chaitya Caves we have the details most minutely imitated in stone; beams and cross-beams have been carefully represented in the solid rock—even the chamfers on them have been cut in the most conscientious manner so as to realise the wooden type from which they were copied. This tracing back to its first sources of at least one of the styles of Indian architecture can now be worked out with as much precision and certainty as the wooden origin of Grecian Doric. It will not be too much to say that our knowledge of this subject of Indian architecture is becoming scientific in form. India is a large geographical area, peopled by more than one race, with a long history, where, by means of conquest, races have changed, and with these changes the various religions have also been supplanted, the result being a vast mass of remains connected with all these numerous mutations. It has been a most difficult task to collect materials over such a space which would illustrate the history of each style and each change of faith. Slowly it has been done, and the Cave Temples have been the most valuable monuments in contributing to this end. Built temples fall to ruins, or they become quarries, and the stones are used again for newer structures, so that few remain beyond a certain time; but a temple cut in the rock is almost imperishable; part of it may tumble in, or portions exposed to the weather may crumble and decay, but the excavation cannot be removed—some part of it remains intact, and the plan of it can always be made out. If the sculptures in one have suffered, then in another they will have escaped, and their style can be understood. It will thus be seen how important the Cave Temples are for the study of Indian architecture. They have been like the fossil remains in the strata. Without them much that is now clear would have been dark. The caves extend all through the most important period connected with the growth and changes in art and architecture, preserving for us their history, giving us the most valuable materials for their classification—and this work will in the future always be associated with the name of James Fergusson. Those who have studied Indian architecture know best what he has done. The emperor who found Rome built of brick and left it constructed of

marble did not achieve more than Mr. Fergusson has accomplished. He found Indian architecture all but a blank, the little that was known only confused by chaotic nonsense, and he has made it into a classified science.

Still the work is not yet completed; there are problems left to be worked out. The origin of the *sikhara*, or spire of the Hindu temple, rests in obscurity. Mr. Fergusson is confident that it will also be explained. To this problem might be added the origin of the circular arch of the Buddhist Chaitya Cave. All we know is that it was at first a wooden construction. It either gave birth to or, what is more probable, it resulted from a round-shaped roof, and connected with it is the derivation of the domical termination of the Dravidian temples, gopuras, &c. This arch-form might be called the leading feature of the architecture of Asoka's reign; it appears very prominently in the Buddhist cave temples, and it can be traced in later times as a mere ornament in almost all the Hindu architecture. A feature with such a wide development as this is not of less importance than the *sikhara* of the Indo-Aryan style, and yet no effort seems to have been made towards explaining its beginning. It is only known to have been a wooden roof, but the most natural form of a wooden roof is that seen in the temples at Moodbidri (Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, pp. 271, 272), or in the Nepau temples—a form which is still constructed of wood at the present time in the Himalayas. The Moodbidri temples are of stone, but they are most interesting as showing that this particular style extended so far south; and the highly ornamental wooden sloping supports which are so common in the native houses of Bombay, and are to be seen also as far north as Baroda, evidently belong to this manner of construction, and are strong evidence of its wide extent at some former time in Western India. The very great extent of this natural form of wooden roof adds a piquancy to the question how the exceptional round roof originated, and to what part of India it owes its existence. Such a form must have resulted from some special cause, and the domical form of the Buddhist dagoba presents itself; but, although that may probably have something to do with the form, nothing at present can be affirmed with certainty in the matter. The Sudama and Lomas Rishi caves are supposed to have had dagobas in them, but they are not early enough to give us the primal birth of what is desired. All that can be affirmed from them would be that, as their roofs take the form from the dagobas they contained, a similar process may have produced, at some former period, the circular shape with which we are so familiar in the Cave Temples.

Mr. Fergusson does not fail to notice the roof of Draupadi's Rath, and its value as suggesting the possible beginning of the *sikhara*. He omits, however, to notice its close resemblance to the "thatch-roofed" *sikharas* of the temples of Lower Bengal, an identity which should not be overlooked. The thatch-roofed *sikharas* are supposed to be modern, but this is uncertain. The very sacred Temple of Kali, near Calcutta, has this kind of roof, and its builders would be more likely to continue an old type than to adopt

a new one. Draupadi's Rath certainly helps this view. This hypothesis would take the origin of the Hindu temple back to something like the thatched *pansala* of the contemplative hermit, the competing theory with this being that of the development of the Tee of the Buddhist dagoba. Mr. Fergusson is not inclined to adopt either of these explanations, and in our present state of knowledge his example had best be followed.

Mr. Burgess's part of the book is that on the Western Caves, and gives minute descriptions, accompanied with plans, sections, and drawings of details by his assistants contained in the plates at the end of the volume. This is all substantial work, and most valuable for reference. The plans, if it be not invidious to make a selection, such as those of the Kailas and Elephanta, are certainly the best of these places that have yet appeared. The drawings of sculptures, capitals, and ornament, although accurate, are not in every case models of artistic ability; still, it is satisfactory to see that natives of India are being educated up even to such a standard as these plates show. It may seem ungrateful to make a complaint with such a banquet of archaeology before us as this book contains; but Mr. Fergusson mentions a gigantic bas-relief, ninety feet by thirty feet, of which he has numerous photographs, and yet none of them are reproduced to give some idea of this most remarkable work. Let us hope that the same authors will be encouraged to produce a second volume. It might deal more exclusively with the sculptures of the Buddhists, Jains, and Hindus, as well as the paintings in the Ajanta Caves. There is no lack of materials.

W. SIMPSON.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

M. GAILLARD, the eminent line engraver, whose recent large portrait of the Pope is among the most remarkable of his works, has gone to Rome for the winter, at the request of his Holiness. M. Gaillard will in Rome execute another and smaller portrait of Leo XIII., which will form the frontispiece to a volume which the Pope has for a considerable period been engaged in editing.

MR. W. B. RICHMOND has, we hear, for some time been engaged upon a design from the parable of *The Wise and Foolish Virgins*, as well as upon portraits that have been mentioned elsewhere.

THE death is announced of Henri Schopin, historical painter; and of Leopold Pollak, an Austrian painter of some note.

A MEMORIAL to the late Marquis of Tweeddale is to be erected at Haddington at a cost of upwards of £1,000. It will consist of a reproduction of the beautiful old well at Pinkie House, a mansion once in the possession of the Hay family.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELL announce the publication of the following etchings by Mr. J. P. Heseltine:—*Great Yarmouth, Fontainebleau, Ramsgate, The Grove Mill, Prestwick Farm, Witley Churchyard*. Fifty impressions only will be printed of each of these etchings, numbered and signed by Mr. Heseltine, and the plates will then be destroyed.

AN unusually large frame has recently been made by Messrs. Gladwell Bros., of Gracechurch Street, for a gigantic picture by Hans Makart. It measures thirty feet by twenty, and is of solid wood, richly gilt and ornamented with

bunches of grapes and vine leaves in full relief. Some idea of its size and solidity may be gained when it is stated that it absorbed sixty-six planks of wood, and that the portion exhibited, viz., one side twenty feet long, and portions of the top and bottom each five feet long, weighs two tons. The subject of the picture for which it is designed is *Bacchus and Ariadne*.

THE quiet beauty of Thames scenery has never perhaps been more fully and faithfully illustrated than in a series of water-colour sketches by David Law now on view at Messrs. Dowdeswells' gallery in New Bond Street. The determination of the artist not to sacrifice local truth to pictorial effect is one which, with regard to the well-known and well-loved valley of the Thames, we thoroughly appreciate. It is seldom, however, that an artist on the Thames is tempted to "improve" his subject if the point of view be well chosen. Its lazy back-waters and quiet pools; its picturesque water-side inns, with their punts and wherries thrusting their varied profiles across the silent, shining stream; the broad breast of smooth water, filled with reflections of sky and rush and tree; the foamy weirs and gravelly shallows, the wooded hills and grassy meadows, the showery skies and rich sunsets, form at every turn of its winding banks pictures which satisfy a quiet artistic sense with little help from the imagination. But Mr. Law is not only faithful, he is sympathetic, various, and poetical; and, while remaining impersonal, catches the various moods of water, light, and tree, with love and attention so unwearied, and with such equal success, that out of these sixty-one sketches, no two of which are alike either in scene or effect, it is difficult to choose any for special praise. Of the larger drawings, that of *Cookham*, with its winding banks balanced by sympathetic curves of clouds, is one of the most quiet but most beautiful. Mr. Law proposes to etch ten of these drawings, which will be published by Messrs. Dowdeswells in March or April next; and those who know the skill of Mr. Law with the needle will be assured that they will contain all the beauty of the originals which can be preserved in black and white.

A TOMBSTONE of Aberdeen granite, about eight feet in length, has just been placed over the grave of Flora Macdonald, in Kilmuir Churchyard, Skye. This new memorial replaces the original monument, which was broken in 1784.

WE are glad that the Society of Arts have had Barry's large pictures cleaned. They merit preservation as, perhaps, the most important examples left of that noble but ignorant spirit of "high art" which fired the ambition of such men as West and Northcote, Fuseli and Haydon, and, in spite of the falseness of its aim and the failure of its efforts, did much to preserve the English school at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century from sinking into utter sentimentality and commonplace. Barry's struggle to be great was hopeless; and, as we look upon these pictures and his own portrait introduced into one of them (seeming, as it does, to appeal to us to admire his works), pathetically so. Posterity will never give those eager eyes the praise that they desire, but it will recognise the struggle and the bravery of it. Mirth may rise to the lips at Capt. Cook and Sir Walter Raleigh in full dress floundering in the Thames among the naked and ungraceful nymphs, and at Mr. Penn with his shovel-hat exhibiting his laws to the half-clad Lycurgus; but the impression left by the paintings ultimately is serious and respectful, not on account of the dignity of their conception, but of the solemnity and sincerity with which they were conceived. If Barry never achieved great success, his pictures may yet help others to do so; his

conceptions, if never rising to sublimity, are suggestive of it. His picture of *The Victors of Olympia* is not a triumph of art, but it may lay claim to the uncertain epithet of "fine;" the group of Diogenes borne by his children is noble, and the racer and his horse are conceived with spirit and introduced with great effect; while the great angel in *The Elysium* wants but a little of being grand. Though the colour of the pictures is not deep or rich, it is harmonious and mellow, and shows to great advantage beside the crude and vulgar tints of the portraits of the Royal Family which disfigure the rooms.

M. CAVADIAS gives, in the September number of the *Bullettino di Corrispon. Archeol.*, a short notice of the four pieces of sculpture which he found at Tegea, and identified with the sculptures of Scopas on the Temple of Athena Alea there. With this identification Dr. Treu entirely agrees, writing lately in the *Archäologische Zeitung*, p. 98. The style of sculpture appears to be that usually assigned to Scopas, judging from the statues of the Niobides. The fragments were found on the site of the temple, while the fact that the sculpture is completely finished only on one side shows the fragments in question to have belonged to the pediment of a temple. It is much to be desired that Tegea should be carefully explored without loss of time.

M. QUANTIN announces the publication of an important work, illustrated with seventy plates (*héliogravure*), to be entitled *Les Arts du Métal, Recueil descriptif et raisonné des principaux Objets d'Art ayant figuré à l'Exposition de l'Union Centrale des Beaux-Arts appliqués à l'Industrie*.

PART VI. of *The Great Historic Galleries of England* is quite equal to any of its predecessors. The photographs are the splendid Mabuse of Castle Howard, *The Adoration of the Kings*; Reynolds' lovely little *Caroline, Lady Caudor*, from the same collection; and the Arundel portrait of *Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk*, attributed to Holbein.

THE October number of *The South Kensington Museum* contains, as usual, eight full-page reproductions of etchings by students in the etching class of the Museum. Those of a Pandurina (No. 219), and a cup of agate with an Elizabethan silver mount (No. 38), are, perhaps, the best, but all are good.

THE numbers of the *Revue des Arts Décoratifs* for September and October contain articles on the important exhibition of ancient, decorative, and ornamental pictures at the Musée, and on the iron-work exhibited at the Exposition de l'Union Centrale. The former is by M. P. Gasnault, the latter by M. Georges Bénédite. They also contain very interesting letters by M. J. Gorgolewski on the cultivation of decorative art in Galicia. They are illustrated with some exquisite specimens of *photogravure* by MM. Gillot and Dujardin.

MESSRS. D. NADAUD AND Co., of Paris, are publishing a series of *Documents classés de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas du X^e au XVIII^e Siècle*, selected and reproduced by M. J. J. van Ysendick. The annual subscription is sixty francs.

M. BASCHET announces the publication in fortnightly parts of *Les Animaux chez Eux*, a series of drawings and etchings by Auguste Lançon, with letterpress by MM. Figuiet, Théodore de Banville, René Delorme, &c.

THE celebrated Belgian painter Emil Wauters, who, strangely enough, did not contribute to the historical exhibition of Belgian art which formed part of the great exhibition recently closed, has now arranged a separate exhibition of his works in his own atelier in the Rue

Froissart, Brussels, where he invites all lovers of art to come and see them. The catalogue, which contains forty-six numbers, includes some of his most celebrated works, though sometimes these are only represented by finished sketches. Thus *Mary of Burgundy begging for Pardon for her Two Councillors*, *Hugonet and Humbercourt*, is a clever study for that picture, and the large picture of *The Madness of Hugo van der Coes* is given in reduced form; but others of Wauters' historical paintings are present in the original, and a large number of excellent portraits and character heads make up a very interesting exhibition.

THE eleventh number of the *American Art Review* contains an article on Dr. William Rimmer, physician, sculptor, and lecturer on art-anatomy at Harvard; among self-taught sculptors a wonder, and apparently a really great teacher. Several illustrations are given, among them one of a statue that is celebrated in the United States, *The Falling Gladiator*, which Dr. Rimmer executed, without a model, from his scientific knowledge of the human form and from such observations of his own body as he could make while at work on the statue. Mr. C. H. Hart gives an account of the exhibition now being held at Boston of the works of Gilbert Stuart—the painter of *The Skater*, which made such a sensation at Burlington House a few years back, and which was so foolishly attributed to Gainsborough; and a good etching by Mr. S. Ferris of a charming portrait of Stuart's accompanier the article. There are also etchings by W. Leibl, the now famous German realist, and van Elten, a Dutch artist settled in New York.

THE Austrian Emperor, during his recent tour in Galicia, visited the studio of the celebrated Hungarian painter Jan Matejko, who presented his Majesty with the last picture he had painted.

AT Bologna has been found, according to the *Italia*, a sepulchre so old that it is supposed to date back to the age of iron. It was covered with a layer of broken Roman tiles, and contained fragments of small images made in red clay. It was discovered at four metres below the surface while digging about the foundations of a house.

AMONG the names given in our note last week of the prizetakers at the exhibition of the Turners' Company was that of "Alvallen." It should have been A. Wallace.

THE *Art Journal* for October contains a steel engraving by F. L. Meyer of a touching picture by Carl Heff called *The House of Mourning*, in which an old woman, a girl, and a boy are standing by the side of a bed on which, but partially seen, reposes the dead body of some loved one. The varied expression of the different faces is carefully and tenderly rendered. It also contains an effective engraving by F. Lightfoot of Rossi's well-known picture of *The Professor's Lectures*. We understand that it is proposed next year to illustrate this journal partly by original etchings, and that one of the first to appear will be by Mr. Herkomer.

WE have received the first number of *Decoration* (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.), from which we learn that "the change in the style of domestic decoration and furniture which has taken place of late years has chiefly been brought about by the works of three of the contributors to the present number of *Decoration*, namely, B. J. Talbert, T. E. Colcutt, and Moyr Smith." This is news indeed.

THE November number of the *Magazine of Art* shows much taste, and the capacity to cater for a large public. The text is readable, if it is not authoritative, and many of the illustrations are good. Lalauze's etching of *The Trio*—three humble and somewhat comic

musicians in a littered room—retains all the point and expressiveness of the original picture by Erskine Nicol. Some free wood-cuts and kindred illustrations are all that they can be expected to be. The *Magazine of Art* does not appeal particularly to the few who are cultured in art, but it gives reasonable satisfaction to the many who are beginning to care about pictures.

THE STAGE.

Two performances of high interest—albeit neither involves the production of a new play—are close upon us. To-night the Princess Theatre re-opens, with Mr. Edwin Booth, the most famous of American tragedians, in the character of Hamlet; and on Monday, at the Prince of Wales's, Miss Genevieve Ward—who made so distinct an impression by her acting in *Forget Me Not*—appears in an English adaptation of the Dutch piece *Anna-Mie*, performing, of course, the part of the afflicted heroine, which was represented last summer by Mme. Catherine Beersmann in her native tongue. Both of these will be performances appealing most to the most intelligent playgoers, and staking little of their success upon the triumphs of the upholsterer or the science of the archaeologist.

MR. DION BOUCAULT'S new piece at the Adelphi Theatre, called *The O'Dowd*, is new to the London public, but is not, it is understood, actually a new work. In a very similar piece, and an almost precisely similar character, Irish playgoers have seen him some years ago; while Mr. Dutton Cook, in one of those criticisms which we are glad to see, he is continuing to write in the *World*, traces the piece to its source in *The Porter's Knot*, or, rather, in the original of that successful adaptation—in *Les Crochets du Père Martin*. No one, however, is seriously aggrieved because *The O'Dowd* is not a novelty. It is remarkable, even among Mr. Boucault's pieces, for the brightness of its dialogue and the pithiness of its sayings. In *The O'Dowd* Mr. Boucault is on his safest ground. He is an adroit writer of high comedy, as *London Assurance* proved; but the ring of sincerity and the force of originality are wanting to his higher efforts. They are not so much high literature as very clever imitations of high literature. But in *The O'Dowd*, and especially in the portrayal of old O'Dowd himself, Mr. Boucault's work gives more sterling satisfaction. As an actor, too, he is seen quite at his best in the new piece. He is alike vigorous and racy, cheery and shrewd. There is a good deal in the piece that is dull, along with much that is clever; but Mr. Boucault is never dull. He keeps the thing going whenever he is on the stage. Some other parts are well represented, though no part can equal in importance that which the actor has very skilfully arranged for himself. Mr. Boucault, indeed, is a critic as well as an actor, and he can criticise himself. He knows what he cannot do, as well as what he can do, and recognises it quite as calmly. In *The O'Dowd* he has given himself nothing which he cannot do. Miss Lydia Foote plays the heroine; Miss Bella Pateman also appears in the piece; and when we add that Mr. E. Compton distinguishes himself, and that a much older favourite, Mr. Neville, does all that can be done with the character he represents, it will be plain that the cast is good, and that *The O'Dowd* is presented with every substantial advantage.

A WORD or two—at all events for the present—must suffice to record that, at the Royalty Theatre, Mr. Byron's new play, *Bow Bells*, is obtaining just the hearty popular success which it seems always quite easy for Mr. Byron to secure. A satire upon the supposed felicities of

rural life is included in the drama, and at a certain point this waxes very distinctly amusing. Mr. Edward Righton, one of our most individual comedians, plays an important part in the piece; the humour of Miss Maggie Brennan continues to be pleasantly acidulated; Miss Emma Ritta is invariably intelligent; and the play has also the advantage of the presence of one or two other agreeable actresses and of one marvellously well-dressed young man.

THE new burlesque at the Gaiety, *The Corsican Brothers*, by Messrs. Burnand and Stephen, is obviously a *pièce d'occasion*, called forth by the success of the elder Dumas' piece over the way in Wellington Street. As its heroine, Miss Kate Vaughan is as attractive as is her wont, and Miss Farron, with the garb of Château-Renaud, assumes his character somewhat effectively; but the real *raison d'être* of the burlesque—which, by-the-by, is quite amusingly put together—is the capacity of Mr. Royce to imitate Mr. Irving. Mr. Royce has been recognised before as an artful copyist of other men's manners. August, or at all events influential and widely known, personages have not invariably escaped with their outward ways and features unreflected in his quaintly distorting mirror. It is now Mr. Irving's turn, and Mr. Irving, both in voice and gesture, is marvellously imitated. Stage gossip in Paris relates that it is not every eminent actor who feels flattered by the imitations of burlesque; M. Delaunay, if that gossip may be believed, lately forbade a clever young man to be present at his classes at the Conservatoire, on the ground that he had once given a comic imitation of the greatest, if the most elderly, of *jeunes premiers*. But as a rule actors know better than to do anything of the sort. They know that the proverb that "ridicule kills" is never true of a theatrical entertainment. With regard to a stage performance, ridicule assists, and Mr. Irving will no doubt reflect that a timely satire is a great elixir of life.

THE German stage has lost the eminent actor Dettmer, who died last Sunday morning, at his house in Dresden, at the age of forty-eight. His impersonations of the leading heroic characters of the German and English drama—of Egmont, Tell, Tasso, Coriolanus, Hamlet, and the like—were of very high merit; and, considering that he was almost as excellent in comedy and in *mezzo carattere* as in tragic parts, and that he had in recent years been heard on the opera boards as Juliano in the *Domino Noir*, Nevers in the *Huguenots*, and Papageno in the *Zauberflöte*, he must have possessed a rare versatility of powers and talent. Dettmer's acting was a sort of compromise between the modern naturalistic and the old idealist school. His carriage and gestures were simple and realistic; his delivery was not always free from the artificial pathos of the old declamatory style. His strength lay in even and carefully sustained excellence. He had none of the sudden flashes of inspiration or art with which Kean, Rachel, Mario, and Ronconi would so often petrify their audience. He had also a certain stiffness of bearing, which was individual, and sometimes affected his stage nature. The Germans praised his dignity and grand signorial air. No one who remembers the Comédie Française and the Italian Opera stage as they were twenty years ago will be likely to concur in such a judgment. Taking Dettmer in all, we doubt whether the German stage (out of Vienna, at any rate) had any male artist of equal distinction. He had a fine presence, a good metallic voice, and added to his professional merits considerable personal and social virtues. He died of a complication of internal maladies.

THEATRES.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

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To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, the greatest success, called
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Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

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 By H. J. BYRON.
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